FINANCIAL and ECONOMIC REVIEW

Forty-third Edition
October 1983

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Finance

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Ministry of Finance

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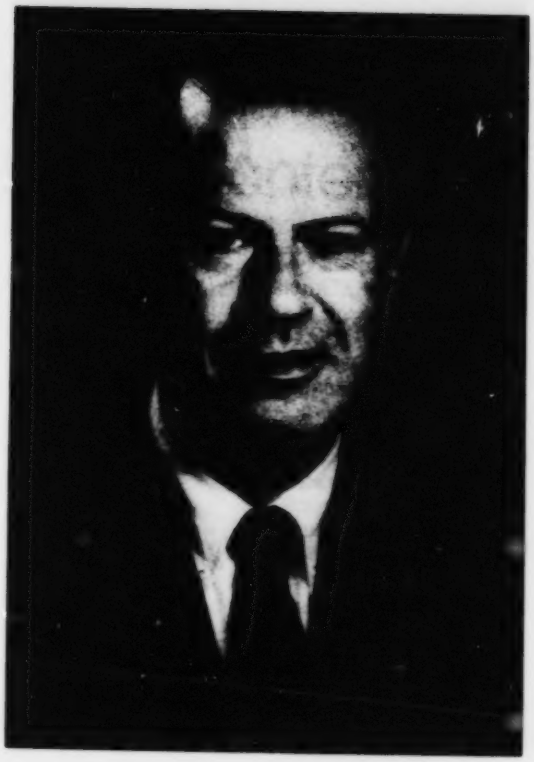

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

It is my pleasure to release the forty-third edition of the British Columbia Financial and Economic Review.

The Review provides comprehensive information about recent economic activity in British Columbia and the performance of the provincial economy. In addition, it represents a document of record of activities and finances of the provincial government and its Crown corporations, enterprises and agencies. As such, the Review includes preliminary financial statements for the Province of British Columbia for the 1982/83 fiscal year.

The Financial and Economic Review therefore serves not only as a valuable reference document, but also contributes to the financial accountability of the provincial government.

HUGH A. CURTIS
Minister of Finance

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1. Economic Review

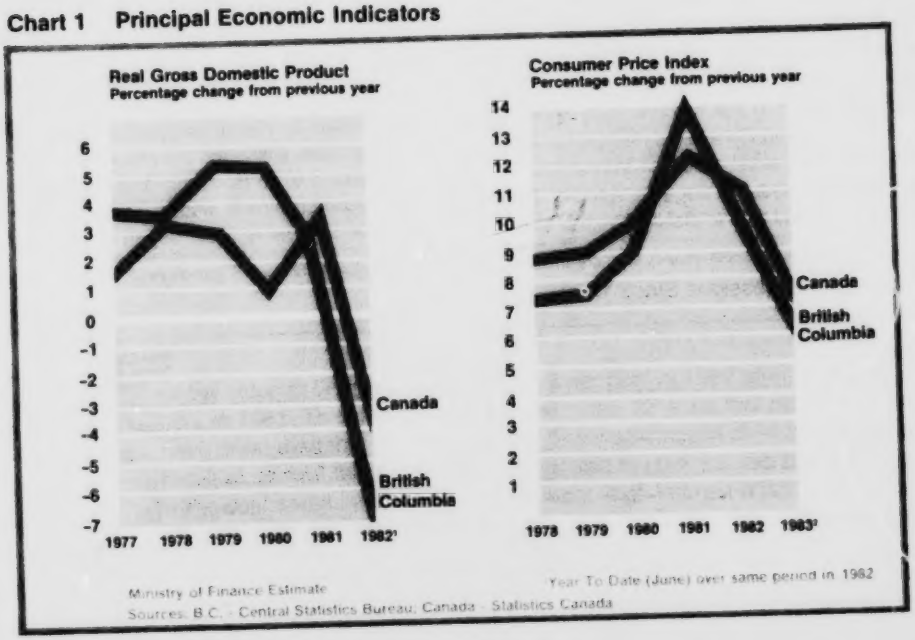
General Observations

The 1981/82 world recession seriously affected British Columbia's growth in 1982. Declining foreign demand for British Columbia resources and declining consumer and business expenditures were the primary causes of the downturn in British Columbia (*see* **Anatomy of the 1981/82 Recession**).

Economic activity was extremely weak throughout the industrialized world. Real economic activity in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries fell 0.4 per cent in 1982 compared to an average annual growth rate of 3.0 per cent from 1972 to 1981. In the United States, real gross national product declined 1.7 per cent in 1982, while in Canada the decline was 4.4 per cent.

In British Columbia real gross domestic product is estimated to have declined 7.0 per cent in 1982, following a 2.0 per cent increase in 1981 (*see* Chart 1). Reflecting the severe decline in activity, employment in the province declined by 5.1 per cent and the unemployment rate rose sharply to an average of 12.1 per cent. Retail sales declined 1.9 per cent, capital investment declined 15.5 per cent and foreign exports declined 4.3 per cent, all before adjustment for inflation. For detailed statistical indicators of economic activity in British Columbia *see* Appendix 1.

Chart 1 Principal Economic Indicators



Anatomy of the 1981/82 Recession

The 1981/82 world recession affected the economies of most industrialized and developing nations, causing serious declines in employment, output and liquidity. The impact on Canada was greater than on any other major industrial country, and British Columbia was the hardest hit of any province. Following an economic event of this magnitude, it is interesting to make comparisons with similar previous episodes to evaluate its historical significance.

As the table below demonstrates, the 1981/82 recession was the most severe in Canada since the 1930s. Yet the data makes clear that the latest recession was far less severe than the Great Depression, as the decline in output was much smaller and the level of unemployment lower. In addition, the human impact of the 1981/82 recession was alleviated by the wide array of government social programs which have been established since World War II.

The question remains as to why the 1981/82 recession was so much worse than previous post-war recessions. The reasons are complex and not well understood, and analysts differ on the relative importance of various factors.

In the 1970s, participants in the economy had begun to base decisions on expectations of high inflation and low real interest rates, leading to a rapid accumulation of debt and growing speculation in non-financial assets. Although attempts were made in Canada and elsewhere to contain the rapid inflation which followed the sharp increase in world oil prices in 1973/74, government policy in the late 1970s was directed more toward stimulating growth in order to reduce unemployment. The second major increase in world oil prices between 1978 and 1980 raised inflation to the highest level since 1948. Throughout this period Canadians maintained the attitude that they could avoid a decline in real income by obtaining larger increases in wages and prices. Federal government policy did little to discourage this view.

In October 1979, the United States Federal Reserve Board adopted a policy of restrictive monetary targeting in an attempt to reduce inflation and eliminate speculation against the United States dollar. In the ensuing three years, financial markets were characterized by high and volatile interest rates. Since that time, inflation has declined significantly and the dollar is considerably stronger. However, in this same time period North America experienced two recessions. In 1981, as the latest recession began, Americans experienced a change in attitude. Wage settlements declined, prices of precious metals and real estate weakened sharply, and businesses took steps to reduce inventories. Canadians did not follow suit until 1982, and as a result, the reversal in this country was much sharper. Output, employment and asset values dropped rapidly as both individuals and businesses revised their expectations and adjusted their behaviour accordingly.

British Columbia was more severely affected by the 1981/82 recession than the rest of Canada for two major reasons. First, British Columbia relies heavily on foreign markets, particularly the United States, for the sale of forest and mineral products. The demand for these products is determined mainly by the production levels of housing, automobiles and other durable goods, which in turn are strongly influenced by interest rates. High interest rates caused sales and output in credit-sensitive industries to decline sharply, severely affecting British Columbia's commodity exports and employment in basic resource industries.

Second, British Columbia maintained very strong economic growth in 1980 when most of North America experienced a brief recession. Strong business investment generated by high levels of corporate profits, and strong consumer spending and housing construction generated by rising personal incomes and rapid in-immigration, sustained the provincial economy despite weakening exports. In mid-1981, economic activity in the province, which was at an unsustainable level in relation to other regions, began to decline dramatically.

Major Canadian Recessions Since 1929

Recession	Real Change in Gross National Product	Peak Unemployment Rate
	(per cent)	(per cent)
1929–1933	−30.1	19.3
1944–1946	−4.9	1.7
1954	−3.1	6.5
1960	−1.7	7.2
1974-1975	−0.6	6.6
1981-1982	−6.5	12.8
1981-1982 British Columbia recession	−12.0	14.7

In 1982, inflation in British Columbia, as measured by the change in the Vancouver Consumer Price Index, averaged 10.5 per cent, down significantly from the 14.3 per cent increase in 1981. This decline was consistent with general trends in North America, which reflected the deflationary policies followed by the United States and Canadian governments.

Exports

In 1982, foreign exports were valued at approximately $8.8 billion and accounted for roughly 20.0 per cent of British Columbia's gross domestic product.

Continued worldwide economic weakness had an adverse effect on British Columbia's exports in 1982. As was the case in 1981, high interest rates seriously affected world demand for housing, automobiles and other durable goods, which in turn affected the demand for British Columbia resource products. After declining 5.2 per cent in 1981, the total value of exports declined a further 4.3 per cent in 1982 (*see* Table 1). Exports of forest products fell 5.1 per cent and exports of mineral products fell 6.6 per cent.

British Columbia has diversified its export markets in recent years. The proportion of total exports shipped to the United States has declined from 58.5 per cent in 1972 to 44.2 per cent in 1982, while exports to Japan have increased from 16.9 per cent of the total in 1972 to 24.4 per cent in 1982. In general, the province is now more closely linked to countries with strong growth potential, particularly the newly industrialized nations of the Pacific Rim.

Table 1

Exports of British Columbia Products to Major Countries

	Value		Change	Per Cent of Total	
	1981	1982	1981–1982	1972	1982
	($ millions)		(per cent)		
United States	4,054.6	3,871.1	−4.5	58.5	44.2
Japan	2,112.3	2,131.6	0.9	16.9	24.4
United Kingdom	554.0	446.1	−19.5	7.3	5.1
Other European Common Market countries[1]	1,154.5	976.0	−15.5	8.7	11.1
Australia	197.7	164.9	−16.6	1.8	1.9
Other countries	1,079.6	1,165.9	8.0	6.8	13.3
Total	9,152.7	8,755.6	−4.3	100.0	100.0

[1] Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, Italy, Greece (Figures prior to 1981 revised to include Greece.)

Consumption

Retail sales in British Columbia fell 1.9 per cent in 1982 after increasing 13.5 per cent in 1981. This decline was the first in the 12 years that retail sales figures have been available for the province. The weakness in consumer spending was a result of several major factors: weak growth in personal income due to lower wage settlements and falling employment; high interest rates; and low consumer confidence due to the difficult financial circumstances faced by many individuals.

Investment

Total capital investment declined 15.5 per cent in 1982, following substantial increases of 24.9 per cent in 1981 and 27.8 per cent in 1980 (*see* Chart 2). Capital investment declined in all sectors of the British Columbia economy except for utilities which experienced an increase of 23.4 per cent in 1982. Investment declined in response to the low rate of capacity utilization caused by the sharp decline in demand, and to the weak financial position of many corporations caused by declining profits and high interest rates. In comparison, Canadian capital expenditure decreased 5.7 per cent in 1982 after rising 20.3 per cent in 1981 and 13.4 per cent in 1980.

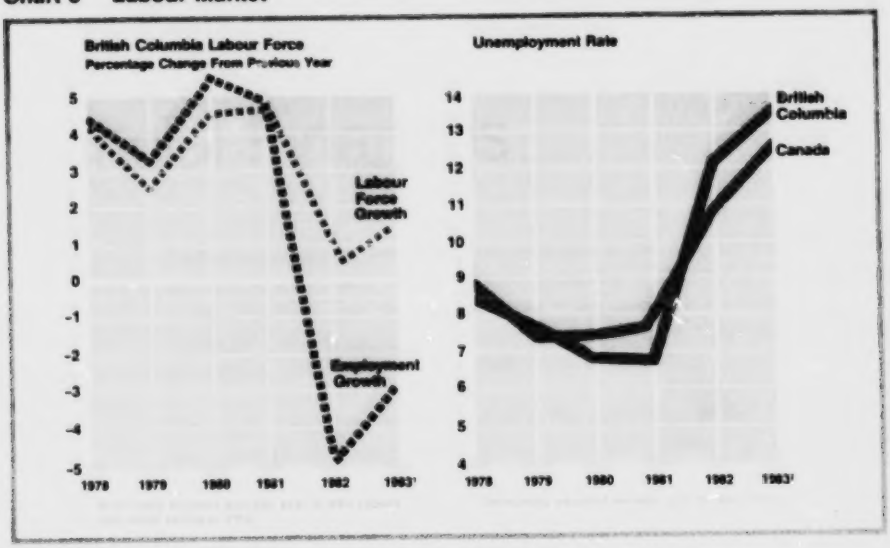
Chart 2 Annual Growth in Fixed Capital Investment

Labour Market

The most prominent sign of the recession for many British Columbians was the sudden rise in unemployment (*see* Chart 3 on following page). In 1982, the unemployment rate increased to 12.1 per cent from the 1981 average of 6.7 per cent, as employment in the province declined 5.1 per cent and the labour force increased 0.7 per cent.

In 1982, there were 57 work stoppages in the province, the lowest number since 1967 and down substantially from 160 in 1981. These stoppages resulted in 1.03 million worker-days being lost, less than one-third the previous year's level of 3.2 million. While the number of work stoppages was slightly higher in the service-producing sector (30 versus 27 in the goods-producing sector), 75.0 per cent of total days lost originated in the goods-producing sector, due to a month-long shutdown in the construction industry. The other significant work stoppage occurred in the public sector, where a dispute between the provincial government and its employees resulted in more than 200,000 worker-days being lost.

Chart 3 Labour Market



Prices and Incomes

In 1982, consumer prices in British Columbia, as measured by the Vancouver Consumer Price Index, rose 10.5 per cent due to rapid increases in energy prices, escalation of housing costs and wage settlements in the first six months of the year. In comparison, inflation in Canada averaged 10.8 per cent in 1982.

Personal income is estimated to have increased only 9.0 per cent in 1982, due to lower wage settlements in the second half of 1982 and falling employment, particularly in the high-wage resource industries. In 1981, personal income had increased 15.9 per cent. Total wages and salaries (including supplementary labour income) is estimated to have increased 6.0 per cent in 1982, down significantly from 13.1 per cent and 15.5 per cent in 1981 and 1980 respectively.

Current Situation

In the first half of 1983, the provincial economy began to recover quickly, as very strong growth in United States housing starts generated a surge in the demand and price for British Columbia lumber. In the first six months of 1983, British Columbia lumber production increased 24.8 per cent from the same period in 1982 and lumber prices in June were 57.3 per cent higher than in June 1982. During this period, employment in British Columbia improved substantially. There were 2.2 per cent (25,000) more persons employed in June than were employed in January 1983 (seasonally-adjusted). In addition, the British Columbia inflation rate declined from the June 1982 rate of 11.0 per cent to the June 1983 rate of 5.1 per cent.

In recent months, however, the pace of the recovery appears to have weakened as British Columbia lumber prices have fallen and employment has levelled off. This moderation in growth indicates the maturing of the recovery, as rapid growth in early 1983 reflected the very low level of activity at the end of 1982.

2. Provincial Finances

Summary

Provincial finances were severely affected in 1982/83 by the international economic recession, which caused a decline in provincial revenue from the level of the previous year and an increase in expenditure for income support programs. Although both revenue and expenditure were lower than budgeted, expenditure exceeded revenue by $984.2 million (*see* Table 2).

This deficit resulted in a decrease in the net equity of the government, represented by financial assets less financial liabilities, to $536.1 million at March 31, 1983.

Table 2

Statement of Operating Results

Fiscal year ended March 31.	1982	1983
	($ millions)	
Operating revenue	6,903.5	6,529.1
Operating expenditure	7,087.5	7,513.3
Net expenditure (decrease in net equity)	(184.0)	(984.2)

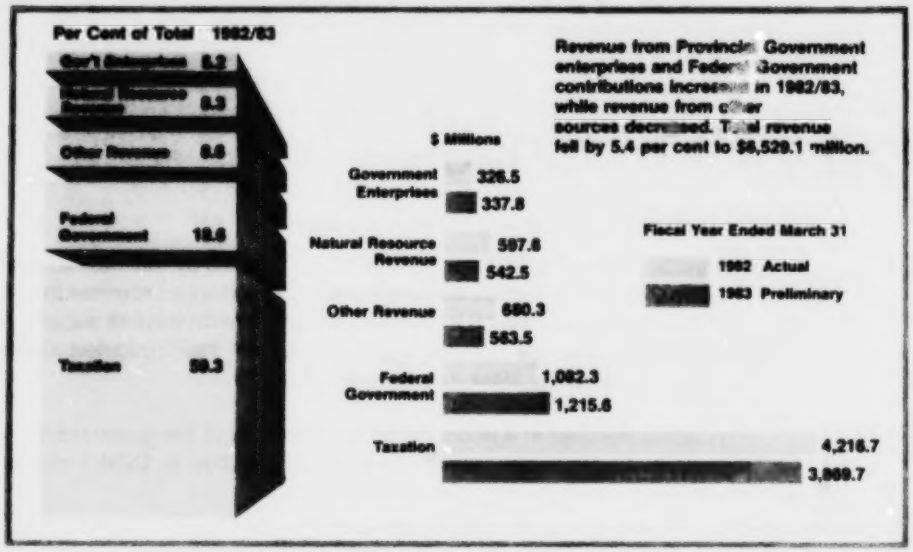
The decline in provincial revenue seriously impaired the government's ability to pay for all programs budgeted for the year. Revenue from natural resources showed a decrease for the third consecutive year, and large declines occurred in corporate income tax and social service tax, reflecting the decline in economic activity in the province. In response, the government imposed a series of restraint measures, including limits on public sector compensation through the Compensation Stabilization Program, and reductions in spending on less essential programs. Savings from these measures were partly offset by increased spending for social assistance and by large expenditure increases in health. Government restraint measures, however, reduced total expenditure to a level which was less than budgeted.

Revenue

Total revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983 was $6,529.1 million, a decrease of $374.4 million, or 5.4 per cent from the 1981/82 fiscal year (*see* Appendix 7: Table 7.3). Chart 4 highlights the year-over-year changes in major revenue components.

Taxation revenue fell by $347.0 million, or 8.2 per cent. Corporation income tax revenue showed the sharpest decline, falling by 67.5 per cent, or $391.4 million, as a result of the impact of the recession on business profits. Social service tax revenue fell by 11.5 per cent, or $130.1 million, reflecting the 7.0 per cent decline

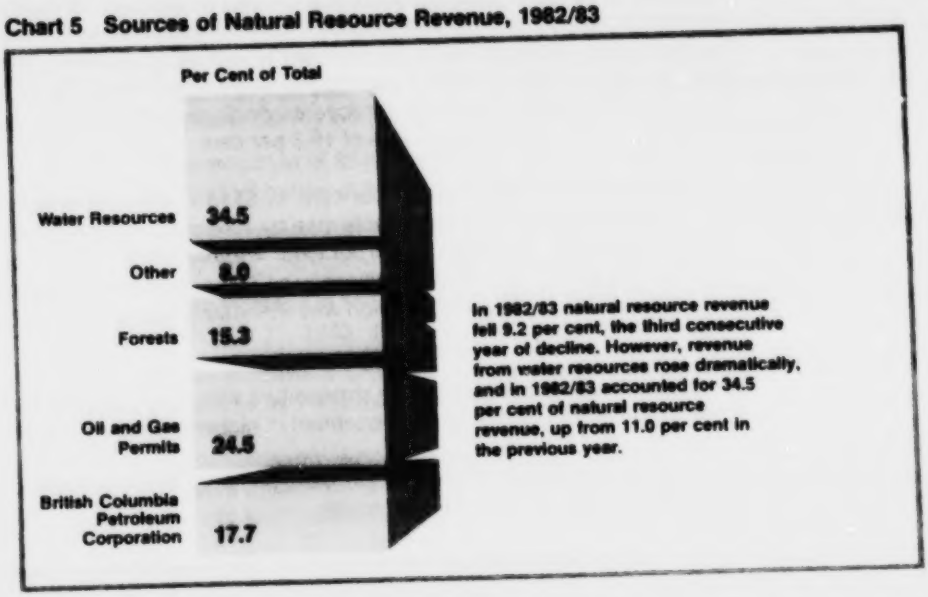
Chart 4 Consolidated Revenue Fund Revenue By Major Source



in economic activity as measured by provincial gross domestic product. Personal income tax revenue rose by 8.7 per cent, or $160.0 million, in spite of higher unemployment and lower wage and salary increases than in recent years, owing to a large adjustment made by the federal government in respect of a prior year's provincial revenue entitlement. Revenue from fuel taxes rose by $17.6 million, or 4.7 per cent, as lower sales volumes were offset by increases in the tax rate in line with energy prices.

Natural resource revenue declined by $55.1 million, or 9.2 per cent, following declines of 30.7 per cent and 35.2 per cent in the previous two years. Continued low commodity prices for minerals and forest products, and weak export demand for natural gas were the main factors contributing to this decline. Revenue from the British Columbia Petroleum Corporation fell by $123.9 million, or 56.3 per cent, reflecting a continuing erosion of export markets in the United States. Revenue from the sale of petroleum and natural gas exploration rights for Crown land fell by $20.5 million, or 29.4 per cent, following a decline of 55.4 per cent in the previous year. Total petroleum and natural gas revenue fell by $128.1 million, or 35.9 per cent. Forest-related revenue declined $23.8 million, or 22.3 per cent. Since its peak in 1979/80, forest revenue has fallen by 87.1 per cent. Revenue from minerals also fell sharply, by 48.0 per cent, or $30.0 million. Water resources revenue was the only major natural resource to show an increase in revenue in 1982/83, owing to water power rental rate increases introduced in 1981 which did not become fully effective until 1982/83, along with additional increases that took place in January 1982. Revenue from water power rentals increased by $122.4 million, or 188.4 per cent, in 1982/83. Chart 5 illustrates the components of natural resource revenue.

Chart 5 Sources of Natural Resource Revenue, 1982/83


Per Cent of Total
Water Resources
34.5
Other
8.0
Forests
15.3
Oil and Gas Permits
24.5
British Columbia Petroleum Corporation
17.7
In 1982/83 natural resource revenue fell 9.2 per cent, the third consecutive year of decline. However, revenue from water resources rose dramatically, and in 1982/83 accounted for 34.5 per cent of natural resource revenue, up from 11.0 per cent in the previous year.

A major increase in provincial expenditure for cost-shared social assistance programs resulted in an increase of 12.3 per cent, or $133.3 million, in transfers from the federal government. Established Programs Financing transfers rose only $8.5 million, or less than two per cent, while revenue under the Canada Assistance Plan increased by $139.8 million, or 43.7 per cent.

Other revenue fell by $102.6 million, or 15.8 per cent. Interest revenue declined $120.1 million, or 56.8 per cent, as the government liquidated temporary investments to pay for operating requirements. A non-recurring recovery of $65 million was received from British Columbia Place Limited, offsetting a grant made a year earlier.

Expenditure

Total consolidated expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983 was $7,513.3 million, an increase of $425.8 million, or 6.0 per cent, over the 1981/82 fiscal year, but 2.3 per cent lower than budgeted. Chart 6 on the following page illustrates the major components of expenditure.

Health and social services accounted for the largest portion of the rise in spending, with an increase of $528.0 million, or 18.2 per cent, and remained the largest component of government spending, accounting for 45.6 per cent of total government expenditure. Payments for social assistance showed the largest percentage increase, 26.6 per cent, or $185.8 million. This was largely attributable to a significant increase in unemployment and to the growing numbers of exhaustees of unemployment insurance benefits, which increased the

number of provincial residents applying for social assistance. Payments to local hospitals increased by $159.2 million, or 14.5 per cent. Despite the suspension of the dental plan, expenditure for medical, dental and allied services, including the Medical Services Plan and the Pharmacare program, increased by 12.1 per cent. Since 1979/80 health and social services expenditure has increased by 70.0 per cent, or by a compound annual rate of 19.3 per cent.

Education expenditure was up 7.7 per cent, or $118.7 million from the previous year. Operating grants to local schools rose by 10.4 per cent and payments for teachers' pensions increased by 7.1 per cent. The provincial restraint program affected education expenditure significantly as $60 million was removed from local school budgets and $20.4 million was eliminated from college and university budgets during the year.

Transportation and communications expenditure was down 18.7 per cent, or $136.3 million, largely due to postponement of highway construction projects.

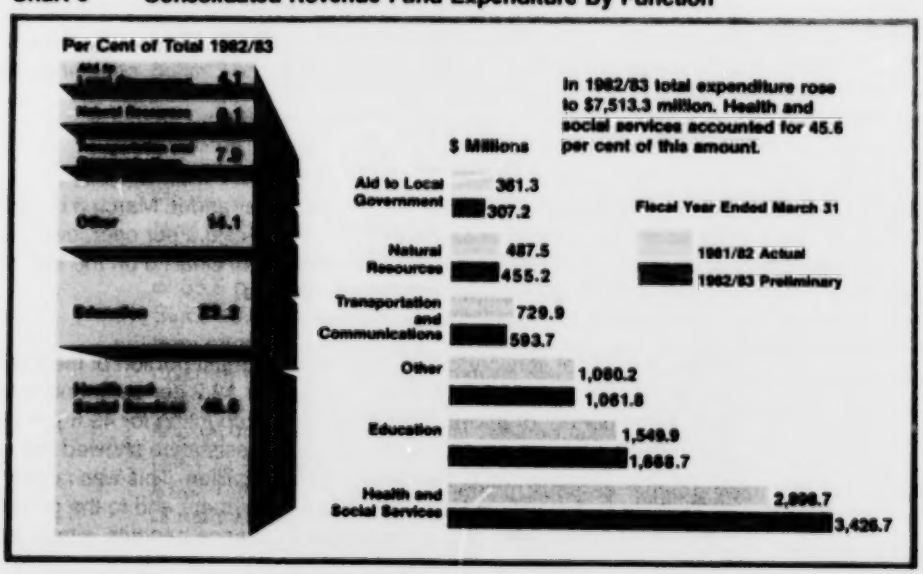
Aid to local government fell by 15.0 per cent, primarily as a result of the reduction of conditional grants to local governments.

Expenditure on natural resources and primary industries fell by 6.6 per cent, led by a decline of 18.2 per cent on expenditure for lands and agriculture.

Expenditure for the protection of persons and property was up 7.8 per cent, resulting from increases in the amount charged to the province by the federal government for the services of the RCMP (24.6 per cent) and increased expenditure on corrections (13.6 per cent).

Debt servicing expenditure was up 67.5 per cent as a result of interest on Treasury Bills issued during the year.

Chart 6 Consolidated Revenue Fund Expenditure By Function


Per Cent of Total 1982/83
7.9
Other 14.1
In 1982/83 total expenditure rose to $7,513.3 million. Health and social services accounted for 45.6 per cent of this amount.
$ Millions
Fiscal Year Ended March 31
1981/82 Actual
1982/83 Preliminary
Aid to Local Government 381.3 307.2
Natural Resources 487.5 455.2
Transportation and Communications 729.9 593.7
Other 1,080.2 1,061.8
Education 1,549.9 1,868.7
Health and Social Services 2,896.7 3,426.7

Net Equity

Net equity of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (including the General Fund and Special Purpose Funds) at March 31, 1983 was $536.1 million. This represents a decline of $984.2 million from the previous year, as a result of the deficit for the 1982/83 fiscal year. The major changes in provincial government assets and liabilities during the year were:

- a reduction of $549.5 million in cash and temporary investments to $282.6 million at March 31, 1983;
- an increase of $152.3 million in accounts receivable, mainly of amounts owing to the government under the non-residential property tax levy;
- an increase of $66.2 million in mortgages receivable, to $250.3 million at March 31, 1983; and
- an increase of $700 million in debt, reflecting the amount of the Treasury Bills issued by the provincial government.

Trust funds under administration by the provincial government increased by $900.8 million, or 12.7 per cent. A complete balance sheet showing provincial assets and liabilities is in Appendix 7: Table 7.1.

Provincial Government Investments

Provincial government investments in provincial Crown corporations, agencies and other enterprises at March 31, 1983 totalled $67.3 million and are detailed in Appendix 2: Table 2.1.

Loans and Repayable Advances

Provincial government loans and repayable advances to provincial Crown corporations, agencies and enterprises at March 31, 1983 totalled $279.7 million and are detailed in Appendix 4: Table 4.2.

Special Purpose Funds and Accounts

The structure of Special Purpose Funds underwent a substantial change in 1982/83. Most of the Special Purpose Funds which existed on March 31, 1982 were replaced with Special Purpose Accounts, which form part of the General Fund. Although legislative authority to make expenditure for specific purposes to the limit of the balances in the funds was retained in most cases, the assets of the eliminated funds were transferred to the General Fund, thus increasing the government's financial flexibility. In addition, three new special purpose accounts were established in 1982/83: the Health Cost Stabilization Account; the Education Cost Stabilization Account; and the Employment Development Account. These were established with funds made available by the elimination of some of the Special Purpose Funds and with revenue received in 1982/83 from the corporation capital tax levied on banks.

The remaining Special Purpose Funds as at April 1, 1983 are the three Perpetual Funds, Revenue Sharing Fund, Lottery Fund, Farm Income Assurance Fund, Industrial Development Subsidiary Agreement Loan Repayment Revolving Fund and the Habitat Conservation Fund. In addition, with the passage of enabling legislation in 1982, the new Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund was established. A brief description of each Special Purpose Fund and Account is contained in Appendix 2: Table 2.3, while a summary of activity in the Special Purpose Funds is contained in Appendix 7: Table 7.9.

Direct Debt

From 1951/52 until 1975/76, the province financed all operating and capital expenditures out of current revenue and accumulated surpluses. However, in the 1975/76 fiscal year an operating deficit was incurred which necessitated borrowing $261.4 million.

Surpluses were subsequently recorded in 1976/77 through 1979/80. Although operating deficits were reported in 1980/81 and 1981/82, they were met by reductions in the balance of cash and temporary investments. In 1982/83 the excess of operating expenditure over revenue of $984.2 million was funded by using a part of the balance of cash and temporary investments, which totalled $832.1 million at March 31, 1982, and by borrowing $700 million through the issuance of 91-day Treasury Bills. An installment of $26.1 million on previously issued long-term debt was refinanced.

At March 31, 1983 direct debt outstanding was $883.1 million, represented by $157 million of bonds with annual repayments until May 1, 1988, $26.1 million of bonds due March 31, 1988, and $700 million in 91-day Treasury Bills.

Guaranteed Debt

In 1982/83, public and private market fixed-rate borrowing accounted for approximately 63 per cent of the funds raised by provincial Crown corporations. The Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund, used primarily for social capital purposes, supplied approximately 27 per cent of fixed-rate funds.

In 1980 it was decided to invest provincially-administered pension and sinking funds in market securities in order to improve their yield. As a result, the fixed-rate borrowing requirements of Crown corporations since that date have been met to a greater extent than before from borrowing in public and private markets.

Major public market borrowings were made by British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority and British Columbia Buildings Corporation during 1982/83. British Columbia Hydro raised $550 million (US) through the placement of three separate public issues in the Eurodollar market. This was the only borrowing undertaken by British Columbia Hydro in 1982/83. British Columbia Buildings Corporation raised $100 million in the Canadian public market. (For details of funds provided to Crown corporations, *see* Appendix 4: Table 4.2.)

To provide fixed-rate funds for smaller Crown corporations with infrequent capital requirements, the provincial government combines borrowings for several Crown corporations into single issues. The required funds are then raised directly from private investors. In 1982/83, eight private placements raised $111 million for Crown corporations.

Under the Canada Pension Plan, British Columbia receives for investment the monthly Canada Pension Plan contributions made by residents of British Columbia, net of current operating requirements. From the introduction of the plan in 1966 to March 31, 1983, the province has received a total of $3,437 million, which has been made available to provincial Crown corporations. Of the total, $378 million was received in 1982/83. The securities of the Crown corporations sold to the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund have a 20-year maturity, but are subject to earlier redemption by the federal Minister of Finance on six months' notice, if required for the purposes of the plan.

Housing and Employment Development Financing Authority

A new series of provincial development bonds, issued by the British Columbia Housing and Employment Development Financing Authority, was announced on January 31, 1983 and the marketing period commenced on March 1. The bonds have a three-year term, semi-annual interest payments and are unconditionally guaranteed by the province. Three types of bonds were sold: regular interest bonds; compound interest bonds; and provincial tax credit bonds. Proceeds from the issue totalled approximately $183 million. The first program designated to utilize the development bond proceeds was the Low Interest Funding Today (LIFT) program, which provides funding for small businesses in the province.

Central Borrowing Function

The size and complexity of British Columbia's overall provincial capital needs require that its financing program be carefully structured and coordinated to ensure that the most favourable terms are obtained on public capital markets. To assist in the achievement of this objective, the government introduced legislation in July 1983 to allow the province to borrow on behalf of Crown corporations. With a larger volume of provincial fixed-income securities in the Canadian bond market, and with the assurance of a continued and regular British Columbia presence in the market, liquidity will be increased for the investor, thereby contributing to a reduction in the cost of borrowed funds.

Credit Rating

In 1983 Moody's Investors Service Incorporated and Standard and Poor's Corporation, the two major United States security rating agencies, lowered their ratings of the direct and guaranteed debt of the Province of British Columbia to the second-highest levels of AA+ and AA1, respectively. Continuing weak provincial revenue and a slow economic recovery were the main reasons for the change.

Current Status

At March 31, 1983 the provincial government's guaranteed debt of provincial Crown corporations, local government and certain small enterprises, net of sinking funds and excluding debt held as investments by the Consolidated Revenue Fund, was $11.4 billion, up 14.9 per cent from March 31, 1982.

Debt Servicing

The Government of British Columbia provides substantial sums for the servicing of debt for certain Crown corporations and agencies. With respect to the British Columbia Railway Company, the cash flow from operations has been insufficient to provide fully for the corporation's annual debt servicing costs. The shortfall has been provided by other sources of funds of the railway, including borrowing. A 1981 amendment to the *British Columbia Railway Finance Act* authorized the Minister of Finance, subject to an appropriation of the legislature, to determine and pay annually to the railway a grant for its debt service charges and capital expenditure. For 1983/84 provision has been made for the payment of a further $70 million to be applied to the railway's debt service charges.

Through grant formulas, the province also contributes to the debt servicing costs of school and regional hospital districts and educational institutions. The provincial government contributed $90 million (60 per cent of debt servicing costs) to school districts and $57.7 million (57.9 per cent) to regional hospital districts in 1982, and $63.2 million (100 per cent) to post-secondary educational institutions in 1982/83.

Sinking Funds

Sinking funds are currently established for most long-term borrowings, including all borrowings from the Canada Pension Plan. The increase in long-term interest rates in recent years has resulted in the value of many of the sinking funds reaching or exceeding the amount of the corresponding debt issue in advance of the repayment date. In these cases, under legislative amendments enacted in 1981, payments into the sinking funds can be discontinued if certain conditions are met. During 1982, under these legislative provisions, contributions into five sinking funds of the British Columbia School Districts Capital Financing Authority, and into two sinking funds of the British Columbia Railway Company, were discontinued. The resulting savings in 1982/83 were $6.2 million and $2.3 million respectively.

Sinking funds are also used as a source of financing for Crown corporations. In 1982/83 a total of $74.8 million was invested in debt securities of Crown corporations.

Trust Funds

Trust funds are administered by the government for third parties, but are not part of the provincial consolidated revenue fund. The four distinct components of trust funds are listed below:

- Trust deposits are mainly funds of individuals and intestates which are held by the government under various statutes. At March 31, 1983 the balance of these deposits totalled $264.6 million.
- Sinking funds are set up by Crown corporations and other public bodies to provide for the orderly retirement of maturing long-term debt. At March 31, 1983 these funds totalled $1,316.3 million.
- Superannuation and pension funds have been established to administer contributory pension plans for public sector employees and totalled $4,831.3 million at March 31, 1983.
- Miscellaneous trust funds totalled $1,593.2 million at March 31, 1983. The main item in this category is the accident fund of the Workers' Compensation Board.

Trust deposits are invested mainly in the short-term money market.

Sinking funds, superannuation and pension funds and miscellaneous trust funds are invested to meet long-term liabilities. Until 1980 the funds were placed almost exclusively in long-term investments, mainly bond issues of provincial Crown corporations. From 1980 to mid-1982, almost all cash which became available in these funds was invested in short-term investments. Due to high interest rates which prevailed during that period, the earnings of the funds increased sharply. Since mid-1982, the asset mix has again been adjusted, with the result that 40 per cent of the available cash has been directed to the short-term market and 60 per cent to the intermediate-term (5 to 10 year) bond market. This has allowed the funds to lock-in the relatively high returns available in the bond market, without subjecting them to a high degree of risk.

The *Financial Administration Act* provides uniform investment powers for all provincial government trust funds, in place of the varying powers which existed previously. Funds may now be placed in investments permitted under the *Trustee Act*, as well as in the short-term and government-guaranteed securities permitted for the Consolidated Revenue Fund. These wider investment powers, which have not yet been exercised, permit investment in mortgages, common stock and corporate bonds.

Accounting Policies

Accounting policies of the Province of British Columbia are described in **Accounting Policies** on the following page.

Provincial Taxes

The provincial government has the constitutional power to levy direct taxes within the province to raise money for provincial purposes. Appendix 2 provides information about various taxes in British Columbia and about tax changes made in the 1982 and 1983 budgets.

Income Tax Rates

The British Columbia 1983 personal income tax rate is 44 per cent of basic federal tax. This requires that a British Columbia taxpayer remit an additional $44 of income tax to the province for every $100 of federal income tax, calculated before deduction of the federal general tax reduction. Tax filers with taxable incomes of $2,930 or less in 1983 will have their British Columbia income tax reduced to an amount no greater than federal tax payable after the deduction of the federal general tax reduction of up to $200. This provides a provincial tax reduction of up to $88, dependent on taxable income.

A 10 per cent surtax is also imposed on that portion of provincial income tax payable in excess of $3,500. Most taxpayers require gross incomes in excess of $40,000 before being affected by this provision. It is estimated that 6 per cent of British Columbia taxpayers will be required to pay the surtax in 1983.

In the fall of 1982 the provincial government announced that the provincial personal income tax credit and the renters' tax credit, administered through the income tax system, would not be extended beyond the 1981 taxation year. The *Income Tax Amendment Act, 1983*, repeals these two tax credits effective January 1, 1982.

The corporation income tax rate is 16 per cent of taxable income earned in the province. For corporations qualifying as small businesses, the rate is reduced to 8 per cent.

Other Tax Rates

The general tax rate on purchases of tangible personal property, imposed under the *Social Service Tax Act*, was increased to 7 per cent from 6 per cent of the purchase price in the 1983 Budget. The variable rates of 4, 6 and 8 per cent applying to motor vehicle purchases, based on fuel consumption ratings, were eliminated in the 1983 Budget.

Accounting Policies

The information in this chapter is presented in accordance with the province's "modified accrual" basis of accounting.

A full statement of the province's accounting policy is contained on page B11 of the 1981/82 Public Accounts. The most important features of the policy can be summarized as follows:

- The main reporting entity is the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which contains both the General Fund and Special Purpose Funds.
- All revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund is recorded on an accrual basis, with certain limited exceptions.
- Assets are recorded on the government's balance sheet only to the extent that they represent financial claims by government. Similarly, liabilities are recorded only if they represent financial claims against the government. Payments to acquire fixed assets are recorded as expenditures.
- Net revenue or expenditure from operations is reflected in changes in the net equity of the province.
- Statements are prepared to provide consolidated financial information on certain agencies of government, including those of a commercial nature. A list of the agencies consolidated and the basis of consolidation is contained on pages C12 and C13 of the 1981/82 Public Accounts.

Financial Notes

As the Auditor General has not yet reported upon the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 1983, the financial results presented in this chapter have been extracted from the preliminary financial statements prepared by the Office of the Comptroller General (*see* Appendix 7). After audit, the full Public Accounts of British Columbia will be published in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act*.

The basis of presentation in this chapter is to describe Consolidated Revenue Fund transactions, comprising the General Fund and Special Purpose Funds, which together cover all funds over which the Legislative Assembly has the power of appropriation. The General Fund includes the principal operating accounts and Special Purpose Accounts of the provincial government. Special Purpose Funds consist of certain earmarked revenues and various funds set aside over the years using General Fund surpluses and current revenue. Financial transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are classified as either operating or financing transactions. Operating transactions include direct expenditure on goods and services, transfer payments and grants, as well as revenue from taxation, royalties, fees and licences, contributions from government enterprises, and payments from the federal government. The excess (shortfall) of revenue over expenditure represents the annual net revenue (net expenditure) on transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is either credited to, or charged against, the net equity of the province.

Financing transactions represent either a source or use of funds not involving a change in net equity but rather a change in the composition of the province's assets and liabilities.

Expenditures from Special Purpose Funds are authorized by the legislation which established them and do not require annual approval of the Legislative Assembly. General Fund operating expenditure must be included in the *Estimates* and authorized under the *Supply Act* with the exception of certain statutory items. Transfers between the General Fund and Special Purpose Funds are eliminated in the consolidated tables. A reconciliation between Consolidated Revenue Fund revenue and expenditure, and those of the General and Special Purpose Funds, is shown in Appendix 7.

The financial interest of the government in provincial Crown corporations and enterprises is included in the provincial accounts only to the extent of the amounts actually invested in, or advanced to, these entities, which do not record their main financial transactions through the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Therefore, the main financial statements of the province do not reflect the earnings or deficits of provincial Crown corporations and enterprises, except for those whose primary function is to raise revenue for the province. (*see* Chapter 4: Crown Corporations and Enterprises).

Purchases of alcoholic beverages from liquor stores and wineries continue to be taxed at 7 per cent. The 1983 Budget eliminated social service tax exemptions on long-distance telephone calls and on prepared restaurant meals costing $7.00 or more.

The general tax rate on hotel accommodation is 6 per cent, with a higher rate of 8 per cent on accommodation with a daily rate of $50 or more. The exemption level, below which no tax is payable, is $10 per day.

The corporation capital tax applies to taxable paid-up capital at rates of 0.2 per cent for non-financial corporations, 0.6 per cent for trust companies and 2.0 per cent for chartered banks with capital in excess of $500 million.

Gasoline tax rates are adjusted every three months in accordance with changes in the fuel component of the Vancouver Consumer Price Index, and approximate 20 per cent of the retail price before tax. Tax rates on most other fuels are maintained at constant differentials from the gasoline rate. Compressed natural gas and propane used to propel motor vehicles are exempt from provincial tax in order to promote use of these efficient and clean-burning fuels. In the 1983 Budget, the linkage between the tax rates on marine bunker fuel and gasoline was eliminated. Marine bunker fuel is now taxed at 20 per cent of its average pre-tax retail price in Vancouver harbour. This rate is adjusted quarterly.

Prior to the 1983 Budget, the tax on tobacco was approximately 40 cents on a package of 25 cigarettes. The budget increased tobacco tax rates by 25 per cent, resulting in a tax of 50 cents per package, with corresponding increases on other tobacco products. Tax rates will continue to be adjusted each March and September, according to an indexing formula.

Effective April 1, 1983, the provincial government entered into a Reciprocal Taxation Agreement with the federal government, under which each government has agreed to pay the consumption taxes levied by the other.

Legislation of Financial Significance

A large volume of legislation of significance to provincial finances was introduced during the 1983 session of the Legislature. Most of the legislation is related to government policy measures set out in the Budget Speech.

At October 21, 1983 the following legislation had been enacted: *Public Sector Restraint Act*; *Income Tax Amendment Act, 1983*; *Education (Interim) Finance Amendment Act, 1983*; *Property Tax Reform Act (No. 1), 1983*; *Alcohol and Drug Commission Repeal Act*; *Municipal Amendment Act, 1983*; *Compensation Stabilization Amendment Act, 1983*; *Property Tax Reform Act (No. 2), 1983*; *Tobacco Tax Amendment Act, 1983*; *Gasoline (Coloured) Tax Amendment Act, 1983*; *Social Service Tax Amendment Act, 1983*; *Employment Development Act*; *Miscellaneous Statutes (Finance Measures) Amendment Act, 1983*; *Pension (Public Service) Amendment Act, 1983*; *Institute of Technology Amendment Act, 1983*; *College and Institute Amendment Act, 1983*; *Motor Vehicle Amendment Act, 1983*; *Harbour Board Repeal Act*; *Employment Standards Amendment Act, 1983*; *Provincial Treasury Financing Amendment Act, 1983*; *British Columbia Cellulose Company Repeal Act*; *Ocean Falls Corporation Repeal Act*, and *Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act, 1983*.

The *Public Sector Restraint Act* enables reductions to be made in the size of public sector operations by permitting public sector employers to dismiss employees currently protected by collective agreements, following the expiry of those agreements. In addition, the act establishes a scheme intended to ensure uniformity and fairness of compensation among senior managers in the public sector and to control, limit, or reduce their compensation.

The *Public Service Labour Relations Amendment Act, 1983* proposes to restrict the content of collective agreements between the provincial government and members of the public service. The proposed amendment will permit the government to establish and eliminate positions, to establish work scheduling, and to determine programs and services and the method of their delivery.

Amendments to the *Compensation Stabilization Act* extend the period of the program indefinitely from the previous two-year limit, and ensure that the primary consideration for determining compensation in the public sector is the employer's ability to pay. Where employers can afford compensation increases, they are to be determined largely on the basis of productivity. Other amendments clarify that regulations under the act may require reductions in compensation.

Measures were undertaken to reduce the number of committees, boards, commissions and other agencies of government. The *Employment Standards Amendment Act, 1983* provides for the dissolution of the Employment Standards Board, and the *Alcohol and Drug Commission Repeal Act* eliminates the Alcohol and Drug Commission. Under the *Harbour Board Repeal Act*, the British Columbia Harbours Board is dissolved and its assets are transferred to the British Columbia Development Corporation and the British Columbia Railway Company. In addition, the *Residential Tenancy Act* proposes to abolish the Office of the Rentalsman, the *Crown Corporation Reporting Repeal Act* will propose to eliminate the Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Crown corporations, and the *Human Rights Act* proposes to abolish the Human Rights Commission and Branch, and replace them with a Council of Human Rights.

Amendments were enacted to the *College and Institute Act* to eliminate the three councils involved in the allocation of college funding. Some of the powers of the councils, including the authority to cancel courses, are assumed by the Minister of Education. The *Institute of Technology Amendment Act, 1983* enables the Minister of Education to provide direction to the Board of Governors of the British Columbia Institute of Technology on courses or programs to be offered or cancelled at the Institute.

Amendments to the *Education (Interim) Finance Act* allow the Minister of Education to limit a school district's budget, prohibit deficit financing by school districts, and extend the act for a further two years.

The *Medical Services Act*, which proposes to repeal and replace the current *Medical Service Act* and the *Medical Service Plan Act, 1981*, would enable government to have greater control over the numbers and location of doctors entitled to bill the Medical Services Plan. The act proposes to provide the authority for the Medical Services Commission to issue and restrict practitioners' billing numbers, and to establish and modify payment schedules for different classes of practitioners.

Amendments to several taxation acts were introduced to enact changes in rates and exemptions proposed in the July 1983 Budget Speech. Amendments to the *Social Service Tax Act* increase the general rate of tax from 6 per cent to 7 per cent, and replace the variable tax rates on new passenger cars with a single 7 per cent rate. The amendments also eliminate the tax exemption on the purchase of prepared meals for consumption on the premises where sold, if priced at $7 or more, and eliminate the tax exemption for long-distance telephone charges. The *Tobacco Tax Amendment Act, 1983* increases the rate of tax on tobacco products by 25 per cent, to 50 cents on a package of 25 cigarettes, with corresponding increases on other tobacco products. The *Gasoline (Coloured) Tax Amendment Act, 1983* provides a formula for establishing the tax rate on marine bunker fuel, based on the average price of marine bunker fuel instead of the present formula based on the Consumer Price Index for gasoline used in motor vehicles. The above changes to tax rates became effective July 8, 1983.

Amendments to the *Income Tax Act* repeal the Renters' Tax Credit and the Provincial Personal Income Tax Credit, require the annual registration of political parties seeking receipting authority for tax credit purposes, and bring provisions of the provincial act into line with the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* in accordance with the provisions of the tax collection agreement between the province and the federal government.

The *Property Tax Reform Act (No. 1), 1983* provides for the introduction of a variable property tax rate system for municipalities commencing with the 1983 taxation year. Under this system municipalities are required to set separate tax rates for each property class established by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The introduction of the variable tax rate system allows municipal governments to establish property tax rates which reflect the different patterns of real estate values among communities in the province. The principles embodied in the municipal variable tax rate system are extended to non-municipal property in the *Property Tax Reform Act (No. 2), 1983.*

The *Employment Development Act* authorizes a total of $415 million for capital works and job creation programs, of which $245 million is appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and $170 million is to be provided through regular capital financing mechanisms. Of the $245 million appropriated, $205 million will be used to accelerate capital works normally funded through ministries. A further $40 million will be used for special employment initiatives in the province under a variety of programs. The $170 million in capital financing will be applied to accelerated health capital projects.

Amendments to the *Pension (Public Service) Act* alter the existing method of financing the pension plan from full funding to level funding. This will reduce the government's payments into the plan. In addition, the amendments permit administrative and funds management expenses to be recovered from the Public Service Superannuation Fund.

The *Provincial Treasury Financing Amendment Act, 1983* authorizes the provincial government to borrow funds on behalf of Crown corporations, replacing the current system of individual borrowing by each corporation being guaranteed by the province. The change is expected to result in lower rates of interest and better terms on borrowings than Crown corporations could achieve independently.

The *Assessment Amendment Act, 1983* proposes that a biennial assessment cycle replace the annual assessments of the current system. In addition, the dates of the assessment cycle are to be changed in order to provide more accurate and timely assessments.

A number of minor amendments are contained in the *Miscellaneous Statutes (Finance Measures) Amendment Act, 1983*. To improve the control and measurement of staffing in the government, the act provides for inclusion in the *Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure* of a limit on the number of full-time equivalent staff. Prior to 1983/84, staffing controls were exercised through limits on the number of full-time continuous positions permitted for each program, with no limits imposed on the hiring of auxiliary staff other than the amount of the salary budgets. The act also includes a change to the *Homeowner Grant Act* to increase the minimum real property tax payable to $150 from $125, after deduction of the homeowner grant. This new minimum, which comes into effect on January 1, 1984, will not affect eligible homeowners who are 65 years of age or over, or those who are handicapped. Finally, there are a number of technical amendments to various taxation statutes. These amendments pertain to several tax administration matters and assist the government in protecting its revenue sources and enhancing its ability to collect outstanding taxes.

3. Intergovernmental Relations

International Relations

In February 1983, a tentative agreement was reached by British Columbia and the City of Seattle to resolve the dispute about the proposed raising of the Ross Dam and the subsequent flooding of the Skagit Valley. In the same month, after several years of difficult negotiations in which British Columbia played a significant role, a draft Canada/United States Pacific Salmon Agreement was submitted to their respective governments by Canadian and United States officials. Negotiations pertaining to the agreement have continued into the fall of 1983. In another international development, the first two meetings of the British Columbia/Alaska Stikine-Iskut Information Exchange Committee were held in Vancouver in July 1982 and Juneau in November 1982.

Federal/Provincial Relations

Throughout 1982 and in 1983, the province continued to play an active role in federal/provincial relations. Two developments with respect to constitutional reform have been particularly noteworthy. First, British Columbia has taken the necessary steps to formally initiate the constitutional amendment process for the entrenchment of property rights in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.The second development has been the identification and definition of constitutional issues of concern to the aboriginal peoples of Canada. A series of preparatory meetings involving federal and provincial governments and representatives of the aboriginal peoples during the fall and early spring led to a First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Issues, held in Ottawa, March 15 and 16, 1983.

In February 1983, British Columbia participated in the Western Premiers' Conference in Saskatoon where economic recovery, public sector restraint and export-led development strategies were the main issues discussed.

Ministry of Intergovernmental Relations

The Ministry of Intergovernmental Relations plays an active role in developing policies, strategies and activities concerning British Columbia's relations with other governments and its position in the constitutional reform process. The ministry performs specific functions for the cabinet such as the development of the province's Compensation Stabilization Program and reform of British Columbia's expropriation laws. The ministry also provides secretarial and support services to all statutory, standing and special committees of cabinet with the exception of Treasury Board.

Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements

The major fiscal arrangements between the federal government and the Province of British Columbia are embodied in the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977*. This act provides for federal transfers to the province for funding of hospital insurance, medical care, extended

health care and post-secondary education. The act also provides for a revenue stabilization program, a revenue equalization program and for tax collection agreements between the federal government and participating provinces.

In 1977 the Established Programs Financing (EPF) mechanism replaced shared-cost financing of hospital insurance, medical care and post-secondary education, with a combination of transferred personal and corporate income tax points and federal government cash payments to the provinces. The EPF formula was amended in 1982 to reduce federal cash transfers to all provinces for 1982/83 and subsequent years. The transfers are largely unconditional, with the exception of a requirement to maintain five basic standards of health care. The act also provides for a per capita cash payment for extended health care programs. British Columbia's total cash entitlements were $759.7 million in 1982/83.

On March 10, 1983, the federal government announced its intention to apply the 6 and 5 restraint formula to the post-secondary education component of the Established Programs Financing transfer. The effect will be to reduce British Columbia's cash entitlement by an estimated $15.1 million in 1983/84. The federal government has also indicated that further conditions may be imposed on EPF transfers and that the act may be amended to permit reductions in cash transfers to provinces which fail to adhere to the new standards.

The fiscal stabilization program is designed to protect provinces from a decline in provincial revenues. The act provides for federal payments to a province whose revenue declines in a fiscal year from the level in the preceding year, after adjustment for changes in tax rates and exclusion of any decline in natural resource revenue of less than fifty per cent. In June 1983, British Columbia became the first province ever to apply for a payment under this program, when a formal application was submitted in respect of the 1982/83 fiscal year.

The equalization program enables provinces with lower revenue-raising potential to provide a reasonable standard of public services without necessitating unduly high tax rates. Under the program, a province's revenue-raising capacity is measured against that of an average of five representative provinces. British Columbia currently does not receive payments from the federal government under the equalization scheme.

The fiscal arrangements also provide for the tax collection agreements which enable the federal government to collect provincial personal and corporate income taxes on behalf of a participating province. As a result, each tax filer is required to file only a single tax return. Under the terms of the agreement between Canada and British Columbia, the province is required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations similar to those of the federal government. Quebec does not participate in the agreement for either corporate or personal income taxes, while Ontario and Alberta collect their own corporate income tax.

Canada Assistance Plan

The other major federal/provincial financial agreement is the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), which requires the federal government to make contributions to the province on a shared-cost basis for eligible expenditure on social assistance and welfare services. British Columbia's CAP receipts were $460 million for 1982/83.

The province has numerous other agreements with the federal government in a variety of program areas, including industrial development, agricultural and rural development, adult occupational training, expansion of fisheries stocks, tourism and forestry (for further information, *see* Chapter 6). Most of these agreements are for limited duration.

Provincial/Local Relations

Local government in British Columbia consists of incorporated municipalities (cities, towns, villages and districts), regional districts, school districts, regional hospital districts and special purpose improvement districts. Included are the following:

- 142 municipalities incorporated under the *Municipal Act*, to provide facilities such as roads, waterworks and sewerage systems, as well as a wide range of social, recreational and protective services.
- 28 regional districts incorporated under the *Municipal Act*, combining municipal and other local government areas to provide more efficiently administered services over a larger area. All but a small part of the province is included within regional district boundaries.
- 75 school districts incorporated under the *School Act*, each with an elected board, to provide efficient and coordinated administration of schools. The districts cover 98 per cent of the province and usually combine adjacent municipal and non-municipal areas.
- 28 regional hospital districts incorporated under the *Hospital District Act*. These districts, sharing boundaries with the regional districts, participate in the planning and provision of capital funds for health facilities.
- 313 improvement districts, primarily in non-municipal areas, incorporated under the *Municipal Act*. Services include waterworks (253 areas), fire protection (92 areas), irrigation (63 areas), street lighting (41 areas), drainage (37 areas), garbage disposal (32 areas), sewage disposal (14 areas), parks and playgrounds (18 areas), dyking (18 areas), community halls, recreation areas, cemeteries and land improvements (television antennae, boat landings, mosquito control, river bank protection, water treatment, electrical energy, lake level control and acquisition of land).

Municipalities

At June 30, 1983 there were 35 cities, 43 districts, 12 towns and 52 villages, totalling 142 municipalities in 28 regional districts. Four villages changed their status in the past year: Chetwynd and Vanderhoof became districts, while Qualicum Beach and Gibsons were incorporated as towns. For details of municipal population, *see* Appendix 11. Major provincial financial assistance was provided to municipalities during 1982/83 under the *Revenue Sharing Act* and the *Municipal Aid Act*.

Revenue Sharing

Under legislation adopted in 1977, a revenue-sharing formula allows municipalities to share in the broader provincial revenue base and reduces pressure on the real property tax base. The formula annually transfers into the Revenue Sharing Fund the yield of one point of personal income tax, one point of corporation income tax, and six per cent of sales tax and natural resource revenue. Under the *Revenue Sharing Act*, $235 million was provided for distribution to municipalities and regional districts in the 1982/83 fiscal year.

Payments to the municipalities are in the form of both conditional and unconditional grants (*See* Appendix 3: Table 3.1, Major Provincial Programs for Local Government).

Grants in Lieu of Property Taxes

Grants in lieu of taxes on Crown property are paid to municipalities by the province under the *Municipal Aid Act*. The grant is equal to the assessed value of the property, multiplied by the applicable municipal and regional district tax rate, including the debt service levy. Many British Columbia Crown corporations also pay grants to municipalities on the same basis. In the 1982/83 fiscal year, the province paid $2.2 million under this provision and the British Columbia Buildings Corporation, on behalf of provincial ministries, paid $8.4 million, totalling $10.6 million, up 15.2 per cent from 1981/82.

Sewerage Assistance Act

The *Sewerage Assistance Act* was repealed in 1982, and the provisions of that act have been replaced by a program under the *Revenue Sharing Act* (*See* Appendix 3: Table 3.1, Major Provincial Programs for Local Government).

Municipal Share of Social Assistance Cost

The obligation of municipalities to contribute to the cost of providing social assistance programs such as income assistance, day care subsidies and health care services was eliminated in 1983.

British Columbia Assessment Authority

The authority is incorporated under the *Assessment Authority Act* as an independent corporation with responsibility for real property assessment in British Columbia. Prior to the creation of this centralized authority in 1974, municipal assessors were responsible for assessments in cities, towns and districts, while provincial assessors valued property in unorganized areas and village municipalities. The Assessment Authority is governed by a six-member board to which each year two members are replaced or reappointed.

The *Assessment Act* requires assessors to determine the actual value of land and improvements. For purposes other than general municipal taxation, assessments are based on percentages of actual value fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for each class of property and are applicable province-wide. For general municipal taxation purposes, municipalities were, until 1983, provided with various options as to the percentage of actual value at which each class of property is assessed. For 1983 and subsequent years, assessments for municipal purposes are equal to actual value and municipalities are empowered to set different tax rates for each class of property. Legislation was passed in the fall of 1983 to extend the system of taxation levied on actual value to non-municipal taxing jurisdictions for 1984 and subsequent years.

For assessment purposes, the province is divided into 26 areas. Assessment rolls are prepared for each taxation jurisdiction within an area and, after confirmation by the Court of Revision, are used in the production of tax rolls. For the 1983 assessment roll, 1.16 million taxable and exempt properties were assessed. The actual market value of all properties, including some Crown properties and other properties exempt or partially exempt from taxation, was $138.3 billion. The actual and school taxable values are shown in Table 3.

Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia

The authority is incorporated under the *Municipal Finance Authority Act* as a central borrowing agency to provide financing of capital requirements (other than for schools and hospitals) for local governments in British Columbia. Pursuant to

Table 3

Actual and School Taxable Property Values, 1983

	Total Actual Value	School Taxable Value
	($ millions)	
(a) By taxing jurisdiction		
Cities	53,109	7,514
District municipalities	52,924	7,022
Towns	1,559	201
Villages	3,184	489
Rural	27,514	4,138
Total for province	138,291	19,365
(b) By property classification		
Residential	77,049	7,191
Utilities	10,306	2,642
Forestry	322	53
Machinery and equipment	12,296	3,123
Industrial	6,664	2,011
Commercial	27,534	4,161
Tree farm land	94	73
Seasonal resort and recreation	2,684	38
Farm land	1,333	65
Other	9	8
Total	138,291	19,365

Note: Small differences in totals due to rounding.

the act, two special purpose districts and all regional districts and their member municipalities (except the City of Vancouver) are required to finance their long-term capital requirements through the authority. The authority issues its own debentures or other debt instruments, and lends the proceeds to the regional districts on whose request the financing is undertaken.

The combined credit-worthiness of all regional districts and their member municipalities, which together contain almost all the taxable land and improvements in the province, stands behind the authority's obligations. In addition, a debt reserve fund is maintained to satisfy obligations in the event that sufficient funds are not available to meet payments or sinking fund contributions due. If the Board of Trustees believes that payments made from the debt reserve fund will not be recovered within a reasonable period, it may, and under certain circumstances must, levy a rate upon all taxable land and improvements in the province at a level sufficient to restore the fund to the amount it would have contained had no such payments been made.

Obligations of the authority are not obligations of the Province of British Columbia and are not guaranteed directly or indirectly by the provincial government.

At June 30, 1983, the outstanding long-term debt contracted by the authority on behalf of the regional districts and their member municipalities totalled $1,058.6 million and the debt reserve fund had a balance of $91.2 million.

Provincial Home Owner Grant

The provincial home owner grant program reduces property tax levies for eligible home owners. In 1982, the grant to each eligible home owner, which is first applied against the local school tax levy, was $380. An additional $250 grant was paid to eligible home owners aged 65 years or over, to handicapped persons eligible under the regulations and to those eligible persons receiving an allowance under the federal *War Veterans Allowance Act*.

As a result of this property tax relief program, many British Columbia home owners paid the minimum property tax for local government services, including education, of $125 ($1 for those eligible for the supplementary grant). The minimum property tax for local government services has been raised to $150 for 1984. Provincial home owner grants paid in the 1982/83 fiscal year totalled $257.7 million, an increase of $7.0 million from 1981/82. An estimated $221.9 million of the home owner grants was applied to reduce local school taxes levied in 1982, while the balance was applied to reduce other local property tax levies.

4. Crown Corporations and Enterprises

Introduction

Crown corporations and enterprises are entities established or acquired by the government. Their functions include commercial and quasi-commercial activities, the administration of services and programs and the financing of other public bodies. Many Crown corporations and enterprises receive financial assistance from the government in the form of grants, loans, equity investments and debt guarantees. The operations of Crown corporations are recorded in their own financial statements; only transactions with the government are reflected in the province's main financial statements. The financial statements of all Crown corporations and enterprises are subject to audit by the Auditor General or by private sector auditors. Appendix 4: Table 4.1 lists major British Columbia Crown corporations and enterprises and their functions.

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority

The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority generates, transmits and distributes electricity to more than 90 per cent of British Columbians. The authority also distributes natural gas in Greater Vancouver and the Fraser Valley; distributes butane-air gas in Greater Victoria; and provides rail freight service in Greater Vancouver and the Fraser Valley.

Operations

The authority's electric generating capacity at March 31, 1983 was 8.8 million kilowatts, unchanged from the previous year. Peak one-hour demand on the integrated system in 1982/83 was 5.5 million kilowatts, about 7 per cent lower than the record of 5.9 million kilowatts set January 6, 1982. A total of 32,263 million kilowatt-hours of electricity was sold in 1982/83, down 8.5 per cent from the previous year. At March 31, 1983 electrical service was provided to 1,102,442 customers, 88 per cent of whom were residential, with the remainder primarily being commercial or industrial.

Total revenue for 1982/83 amounted to $1,528 million, of which $1,431 million was derived from domestic operations. The increase in revenue from domestic operations of $191 million or 15 per cent was primarily attributable to rate increases.

The cost of providing services for the year, before interest, totalled $972 million, an increase of $117 million or 14 per cent over the previous year. Corporate interest costs on borrowed funds charged to operations amounted to $479 million in 1982/83, an increase of $71 million or 17 per cent over the previous year.

Operating income of the authority (reflected by total revenue less operating costs) was therefore $77 million for the year ended March 31, 1983, compared to $210 million for 1981/82. Export surplus sales earned an operating income of $79

million in 1982/83 compared to $196 million in 1981/82. After providing for a transfer to the rate stabilization account and a $77 million charge against income for the Hat Creek Project, a net loss of $19 million resulted, compared to net income of $120 million in 1981/82. The Hat Creek Project, a coal-fired generating plant, was deferred indefinitely in July 1982 as a result of reduced rates of growth in projected electrical demand and rising project costs.

During the year, $7.0 million was allotted to an ongoing rural electrification program. Of this amount $5.2 million covered operating deficits in isolated diesel-generating areas, while the remaining $1.8 million was allocated to extend power lines in rural areas of British Columbia.

Table 4 contains financial and general operating data of the authority for the 1981/82 and 1982/83 fiscal years. For further information, refer to the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority Annual Report 1982/83.

Table 4

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority Financial and General Operating Data

Fiscal year ended March 31,	1982	1983	Change 1982 – 1983
Electric			(per cent)
Generating name-plate capacity (rated kilowatts in thousands)	8,838	8,832	– 0.1
Customers (thousands)	1,077	1,102	2.3
Electricity sold (kilowatt-hours in millions)	35,279	32,263	– 8.5
Residential service—average revenue per kilowatt-hour (cents)	4.0	4.7	17.5
Gas			
Gas sold (terajoules)[1]	96,247	85,969	– 10.7
Customers (thousands)	331	342	3.3
Average revenue per gigajoule (dollars)	3.25	3.85	18.5
Rail freight (tonnes in thousands)	2,383	1,784	– 25.1
Employees (including temporary employees)	9,733	8,667	– 11.0
	($ thousands)		(per cent)
Revenue	1,472,597	1,528,451	3.8
Income (loss) from continuing operations			
Electric	101,679	56,979	– 44.0
Gas	10,320	2,980	– 71.1
Rail freight	3,109	(3,113)	—
Sundry	4,833	1,394	– 71.2
Income before Extraordinary Item	119,941	58,240	– 51.4
Extraordinary Item	—	77,000	—
Net income (loss)	119,941	(18,760)	—
Expenditure on fixed assets—net of contributions in aid of construction	1,016,192	971,866	– 4.4
Fixed assets	7,425,731	8,195,317	10.4
Long-term liabilities	6,504,288	6,890,867	5.9
Cash and temporary investments at end of year	530,801	266,062	– 49.9

[1] The joule is the standard unit of heat content in metric measurement. A gigajoule is one billion joules; a terajoule is one trillion joules.
Source: British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority Annual Report 1982/83.

Financing

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983 British Columbia Hydro borrowed $550 million in United States dollars from public financial markets in Europe.

At March 31, 1983, British Columbia Hydro's outstanding long-term debt totalled $7.7 billion compared to $7.1 billion at the close of the previous year. Of this amount, 56 per cent was held in Canadian dollars and the remainder in United States dollars.

Many long-term borrowings have sinking fund provisions to ensure that funds are available at maturity to repay a significant portion of the debt. During the year British Columbia Hydro contributed $72 million to the sinking funds. At March 31, 1983, the sinking funds, including accrued interest, amounted to $588 million.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on new fixed assets for continuing operations totalled $1,037 million during the year. Included in this amount was $502 million for electric generation facilities, and $464 million for electric transmission, transformation and distribution facilities.

Major Electric Service Plant Additions

Construction of the Revelstoke hydroelectric project, five kilometres north of Revelstoke on the Columbia River (*see* Map 4 in Chapter 6: Industrial Development), is nearing completion. It will comprise a 175-metre-high, 473-metre-long concrete dam in the river channel, a 122-metre-high, 1,160-metre-long earthfill wing dam stretching across a terrace on the west bank of the river and a powerplant with an ultimate capacity of 2,764,500 kilowatts. Four generating units are being installed and are expected to be in service by 1984. Provision has been made to allow for the addition of two more units if additional capacity is needed at a later date. Filling of the reservoir is expected to begin in late 1983. Monitoring of the Downie Slide, about 55 kilometres upstream, will also be continued. The underground drainage system has been extended to provide additional stabilization, and instrumentation has been completed.

High-voltage laboratory equipment from the authority's research centre in Surrey is being used to check submarine cables for the new 500-kilovolt alternating current transmission line being constructed between the mainland and Vancouver Island. Some sections of the line, which will include the highest-voltage submarine cables in the world, were laid in the summer of 1982. The two circuits will be in service by October 1984. Related expansion of two existing substations and construction of six new substations is nearly complete. Project costs have been below estimates and all work is on schedule. Serious damage suffered in May 1982 from explosions at Dunsmuir substation, the Vancouver Island terminus, has been repaired.

British Columbia Railway Company

The British Columbia Railway Company operates 2,029 kilometres of main-line track from North Vancouver through Prince George to Dawson Creek, to Fort Nelson, and from Fort St. James to Driftwood on the Takla extension (*see* Map 3 in Chapter 6: Industrial Development). The railway also maintains approximately 650 kilometres of industrial and yard track and sidings. Through connections at North Vancouver, Prince George and Dawson Creek, British Columbia Railway has access to the North American railway network. Deep-sea bulk-loading facilities are located at North Vancouver and Squamish. In addition, the railway

operates a microwave communication system from North Vancouver to Fort Nelson which enables dispatchers to be in constant communication with the trains.

At the end of 1982, the railway's rolling stock fleet comprised 126 diesel-powered locomotives and 10,310 freight and other rail cars. The railway's land holdings of more than 19,000 hectares include, in addition to rights-of-way, industrial parks at Prince George, Williams Lake, Mackenzie, Fort St. John, Dawson Creek, Fort Nelson and Fort St. James.

Operations

Despite a 4.7 per cent decline in carloadings from the previous year, the railway recorded a net profit of $18.6 million in 1982. A strict program of cost controls, implemented at the time of the 1981 forest industry strike, continued throughout 1982. These controls were largely responsible for the railway's profitable position during a period of generally poor economic conditions. A summary income statement is provided in Table 5.

For the first six months of 1983, the railway's estimated operating revenue was $104 million, up 30 per cent from the same period in the previous year. This increase reflects the recovery of the Canadian and United States housing markets and the resulting increase in lumber shipments. Operating expenses increased to an estimated $85 million from $73 million in the first six months of 1982. Estimated net profit was $19 million, up from $7 million in the first half of 1982.

Table 5

British Columbia Railway Summary Income Statement and Operating Data

Fiscal year	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
	($ thousands)		(per cent)
Operating revenue	152,539	159,668	4.7
Operating expense	149,483	141,817	−5.1
Operating profit	3,056	17,879	485.0
Interest	2,209	2,318	4.9
Net profit	3,165	18,584	487.2
Number of carloadings	134,982	128,577	−4.7
Tons hauled	8,323,124	8,023,581	−3.6
Number of employees	2,500	2,400	−4.0
Revenue per main track kilometre ($)	75	79	5.3

Source: British Columbia Railway Annual Report 1982.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure in 1982, excluding Tumbler Ridge Branch Line construction, totalled $13 million.

Construction of the British Columbia Rail Centre was completed during the year. This six storey office building, located on the Lonsdale Quay in North Vancouver, accommodates five hundred administrative and operations employees formerly dispersed among nine lower mainland locations.

No major track programs or equipment acquisitions were undertaken during 1982. Total expenditure in this category amounted to $4.3 million.

North East Coal

British Columbia Railway is a major participant in the North East Coal Development. The companies developing the mines have contracted to sell 7.7 million tonnes of coal annually to Japan. The first shipments are to commence in December 1983.

Construction of the $500 million Tumbler Ridge Branch Line, which will connect the coal mines to the British Columbia Railway mainline, is substantially complete, on schedule and within budget. Electrification of this branch line has placed the railway in the forefront of international railway technology—only two other railways in the world operate under a 50 kilovolt power supply. Orders have been placed for seven 6,000 horsepower electric locomotives and for 108 coal gondolas, the first of the railway's total requirement of 243 rail cars. Upgrading of a portion of the existing mainline, a $76 million project, commenced in 1983 and is scheduled for completion in 1986.

Provincial Government Assistance

In recognition of the British Columbia Railway's role as a vehicle for the development of northern British Columbia the provincial government has continued to provide financial assistance to the company. In 1982, the government provided debt servicing grants of $70 million and additional grants of $10 million. In 1982, the provincial government also provided $45 million in share capital to the railway. This contribution of share capital by the province was to assist the railway in the construction of the Tumbler Ridge Branch Line.

Insurance Corporation of British Columbia

The Insurance Corporation of British Columbia was established in 1973 to administer Autoplan, a compulsory automobile insurance program providing basic liability coverage and accident benefits to all licensed motor vehicle owners in the province. In competition with other insurance companies, the corporation also offers a comprehensive range of optional automobile coverage. In addition, through its general insurance operations, the corporation makes casualty and property coverage available to all British Columbians.

The Insurance Corporation is self-supporting and has a mandate to achieve a 'break-even' position each year. Total revenue of the Insurance (Motor Vehicle) Act Fund reached $769 million for the year ended December 31, 1982. Although the number of policies in force dropped by three per cent to 1.8 million in 1982, the cost of claims incurred increased by 10 per cent to $609 million, resulting in a 15 per cent increase in total expenses. Nonetheless, the fund reported a surplus of $3.2 million, which compares favourably with a $0.6 million surplus in 1981. At the end of 1982 the unappropriated surplus in the fund was $8.2 million.

General insurance operations reported a minimal profit of $68,000. Claims and expenses totalled $31.3 million, and retained earnings at December 31, 1982, were $12.5 million. A summary of operating data is presented in Table 6.

Together with government ministries and community organizations, the Insurance Corporation works toward reducing the number and severity of accidents and toward increasing traffic safety awareness.

Table 6

Insurance Corporation of British Columbia Operating Data

Fiscal year ended December 31,		1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
Auto insurance				(per cent)
Number of vehicle policies		1,873,000	1,821,000	−2.8
Premium income	($000)	562,000	658,000	17.1
Average premium	($)	300	361	20.3
Number of claims for policy year		480,000	476,000	−0.8
Cost of claims incurred	($000)	553,000	609,000	10.1
Unpaid claims	($000)	578,000	624,000	8.0
Expense ratio	(per cent)	13	14	7.7
Investment income	($000)	102,600	112,100	9.3
Income	($000)	600	3,200	433.3
General insurance				
Number of policies		101,000	117,000	15.8
Net premiums earned	($000)	23,544	26,328	11.8
Number of claims recorded		10,000	13,000	30.0
Cost of claims incurred	($000)	16,777	19,009	13.3
Unpaid claims	($000)	17,000	19,000	11.8
Investment income	($000)	4,402	5,000	13.6
Income	($000)	1,300	68	−94.8
Corporate				
Average number of employees		1,510*	2,853	88.9*
Investments at year end	($000)	701,000	775,000	10.6
Total assets	($000)	877,000	944,000	7.6

* For 5 months of 1981 approximately 2,200 employees were involved in a labour dispute with the corporation.

British Columbia Ferry Corporation

The British Columbia Ferry Corporation was established in 1977 to assume responsibility for operation of the province's major coastal ferries. Assets with a book value of $53.1 million were transferred to the corporation by the provincial government at an assigned value of two dollars. Based on appraisals, the assets were revalued to a depreciated value at January 1, 1977 of $249.7 million. The corporation currently employs 2,200 permanent staff.

With 25 ferries operating on 15 routes, the British Columbia ferry system is one of the largest in the world, as measured by traffic carried and routes serviced. The vessels in service have a capacity of 4,400 cars and a licensed capacity of 20,000 passengers. Routes connect the Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands. In addition, service is offered between Prince Rupert and Port Hardy (extended to Tsawwassen between October and May) and between Prince Rupert and Skidegate on the Queen Charlotte Islands. Chartered services for passengers and light freight are also provided for communities on the west coast of Vancouver Island and between Prince Rupert, Port Simpson and Kincolith. A chartered barge service for unaccompanied private and commercial vehicles is also provided between Prince Rupert and Masset.

Operations

The operating costs of the corporation are partially funded by the provincial government. In the 1982/83 fiscal year, the provincial subsidy was $43 million, a decrease of $16 million from the previous year. Operating and maintenance costs and annual depreciation and interest charges, in excess of the annual subsidy, must be recovered from fares and other revenue.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983, the corporation reported a net loss of $36 million, after an operating loss of $37 million and depreciation of $35 million were partially offset by the provincial subsidy. Net operating revenue for the year totalled $102 million (*see* Table 7). The corporation has authority to borrow up to $250 million, which may be guaranteed by the province. To August 1983, the corporation had borrowed $58.5 million.

Table 7

British Columbia Ferry Corporation Summary Income Statement and Operating Data

Fiscal year ended March 31,	1982	1983	Change 1982–1983
	($ millions)		(per cent)
Net operating revenue	102.6	101.8	−0.8
Operating expense	133.8	139.0	3.9
Operating loss before subsidy	31.2	37.2	19.2
Provincial subsidy	58.9	43.0	−27.0
Income from operations	27.7	5.8	−79.1
Net income (loss)	0.7	(35.9)	—
Traffic	(thousands)		
Vehicles	4,712.9	4,462.7	−5.3
Passengers	12,763.7	12,275.5	−3.8
Capacity utilization (annual average)	(per cent)		
Vehicles	48.2	49.8	
Passengers	26.4	27.4	

Source: British Columbia Ferry Corporation Annual Report 1982/83.

Capital Expenditure

During 1982/83 the corporation spent $26.8 million on capital projects. Of this amount, $15.8 million was allocated to complete the enlargement of four 192-car ferries to two 284- and two 400-car ferries. Upper level loading ramps required to accommodate the enlarged vessels were completed at Departure Bay, Swartz Bay and Tsawwassen at a cost of $7.2 million. In addition, $2.3 million was required for construction of additional upper level loading ramps at Horseshoe Bay. It is estimated that a further $4.0 million will be required to complete these ramps.

British Columbia Transit

British Columbia Transit, renamed in 1982 from the Urban Transit Authority, was established in 1978 to ensure a uniform provincial policy for urban transit. This policy provides for financial, planning and technical assistance, and an equitable sharing of operating costs between the authority and local transit systems.

British Columbia Transit began operations in several British Columbia communities on April 1, 1979, and now has annual operating agreements with 26 transit systems. A cost-sharing formula encourages local governments to reconcile revenue sources with levels and types of service, as well as with capital and operating expenditure.

Another important part of British Columbia Transit's mandate is to provide a unified approach to such major transit functions as the management of land, buildings, vehicles and merchandising programs. This includes a provincial fleet of 1,400 vehicles, two Sea-Bus ferries and numerous other physical assets, including transit exchanges and garages.

British Columbia Transit has overall responsibility for the construction of a major urban transit project in Greater Vancouver, the 21.4 kilometre Vancouver Regional Rapid Transit line (ALRT) between downtown Vancouver and New Westminster. The rapid transit project is scheduled for completion in 1986.

British Columbia Transit also funds transportation for those who are unable to use conventional public transit vehicles. A custom transit service known as handyDART currently operates in Greater Vancouver, Victoria, Port Alberni, Maple Ridge, Abbotsford-Matsqui, Kamloops, Penticton, Kelowna, Vernon and Prince George.

A third transit program, paratransit for rural and less densely populated areas, operates in nine communities.

British Columbia Petroleum Corporation

The British Columbia Petroleum Corporation was established in 1973 to market natural gas produced in British Columbia. Pursuant to an agreement signed in that year, the corporation purchases gas from producers and sells it to the Westcoast Transmission Company Limited. Under this agreement, Westcoast Transmission transferred its British Columbia gas purchase contracts to the corporation, but retained responsibility for gathering, processing and transporting gas and for selling it to the domestic utilities and to the Northwest Pipeline Corporation in the United States. Westcoast retains its cost of service, including a return on its rate base, from the proceeds of gas sales and transfers the balance to the corporation. The corporation in turn deducts administrative costs and payments to producers, and transfers any remaining balance to the provincial government. Producers are not required to pay royalties or the costs of processing and transporting gas under this agreement. The corporation also owns and is responsible for selling all sulphur and natural gas liquids extracted during the processing of raw gas.

Continuing deterioration of the United States market for Canadian natural gas resulted in the lowest volume of gas sales in the corporation's history in 1982/83. Total sales declined by 15 per cent from the previous year to 5.7 billion cubic metres; export sales fell 41 per cent to 1.5 billion cubic metres, while domestic sales remained almost unchanged. Substantially increased sales by Pacific Northern Gas, resulting from the operation of the new Ocelot Industries Ltd. methanol plant at Kitimat, were offset by reduced sales to the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority.

Under its gas purchase contracts with producers, the corporation is obligated to purchase and take delivery of, or pay for, a specified minimum annual volume of natural gas. As a result of the low volume of sales in recent years, the corporation has been unable to take delivery of the minimum annual volume of gas and has been liable to pay for the resulting deficiency. The corporation is entitled to take delivery of this deficiency gas over a period of ten years, with an adjustment for the prices prevailing when such gas is delivered. At March 31, 1983 the accumulated value of the corporation's gas deficiency amounted to $65.5 million. Table 8 provides further details of the corporation's financial data.

Table 8

British Columbia Petroleum Corporation Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Fiscal year ended March 31,	1982	1983	Change 1982–1983
	($ thousands)		(per cent)
Revenue—gas sales	562,270	378,873	−32.6
Expenses			
Gas purchases	349,149	283,783	−18.7
Administrative and general expenses	1,427	1,474	3.3
	350,576	285,257	−18.6
Income from operations	211,694	93,616	−55.8
Other income	8,228	2,433	−70.4
Net income	219,922	96,049	−56.3
Add: Retained earnings at beginning of year	41,979	56,901	35.5
Deduct: Transfers to Minister of Finance	205,000	92,589	−54.8
Retained earnings at end of year	56,901	60,361	6.1

Source: British Columbia Petroleum Corporation Annual Report 1982-83.

Pricing

There were no changes in the prices paid to producers during the 1982/83 fiscal year, or in the prices paid by domestic distributors in British Columbia. As of August 1, 1983 prices paid to producers for old gas and for new gas increased 13.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively. At the same time prices paid by domestic distributors increased by an average of 33.3 per cent. After the end of the 1982/83 fiscal year, the export price was reduced by the federal government effective April 12, 1983, from the Canadian equivalent of US $4.60 per gigajoule (US $4.94 per MMBTU) to US $4.10 per gigajoule (US $4.40 per MMBTU). (*See* Table 9 on the following page.)

New Developments

In May 1982, the provincial government released a report which confirmed that British Columbia's domestic requirement and export commitments are fully protected by established reserves of 240 billion cubic metres of marketable gas and that a surplus of 60 billion cubic metres exists. As a result of this assessment, the government proceeded with the allocation of the surplus through its natural gas allocation process. Following submission of another report on natural gas issues, the government announced acceptance of a long-term wholesale pricing system. The system will, by 1990, price natural gas at 65 per cent of the energy equivalent cost of crude oil at the Vancouver refinery gate.

Table 9

Recent Changes in the Export Price of Natural Gas

Date	Price Per Gigajoule[1]	Price Per MMBTU[1]
	($ US)	
Prior to May 1, 1979	2.00	2.14
May 1, 1979	2.14	2.30
August 11, 1979	2.61	2.80
November 3, 1979	3.22	3.45
February 17, 1980	4.17	4.47
April 1, 1981	4.60	4.94
April 12, 1983	4.10	4.40

[1] The gigajoule and MMBTU (million British thermal units) are used to measure the energy equivalence of various fuels.

British Columbia Development Corporation

The British Columbia Development Corporation was established in 1973 to encourage economic growth and development in British Columbia by assisting in the establishment, expansion and continued operation of industry in the province.

The corporation has an authorized capital of $200 million and a limitation on its guarantees, debt and capital structure of $1 billion. At March 31, 1983, the issued share capital was $42.5 million and outstanding debt, guaranteed by the province, was $143 million.

The business finance division of the corporation provides loan capital to manufacturing, processing and high technology businesses for the creation, expansion or improvement of operations. In the 1982/83 fiscal year, the

Table 10

Activities of the Business Finance Division

Major Loan and Guarantee Approvals for year ended March 31, 1983	Number	Total Program	Participation			Employment Created/ Preserved
			BCDC	LILA	LIFT	
		($ millions)				
Food and beverages	19	7.0	—	1.5	3.3	260
Wood products	25	25.3	0.6	1.4	6.2	1,361
Printing and allied industries products	8	2.4	—	0.2	1.2	81
Metal products	34	8.5	0.6	1.7	3.4	312
Transportation equipment	6	1.1	—	0.1	0.8	142
Electrical apparatus and supplies	5	2.2	—	0.2	1.0	136
Scientific and professional apparatus	7	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	97
Aircraft	6	2.0	0.4	—	1.5	48
Building products	13	5.1	0.1	1.0	3.3	194
Furniture	14	2.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	249
Plastic products	11	2.6	0.1	0.2	1.7	95
Clothing and allied industries	14	3.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	482
Miscellaneous manufacturing	24	10.1	1.3	1.1	2.4	709
Total	186	73.7	3.6	8.7	27.7	4,166

Source: British Columbia Development Corporation.

corporation approved 272 loans and guarantees valued at approximately $40 million, increasing the total portfolio to $107 million. Within this $40 million in approvals, the corporation approved 111 loans totalling $8.7 million under the Low Interest Loan Assistance (LILA) program and 128 Low Interest Funding Today (LIFT) loans totalling $27.7 million (*see* Table 10). The LILA program is administered by the corporation as trustee for the provincial government, while the LIFT program is financed from funds raised through the sale of development bonds by the British Columbia Housing and Employment Development Financing Authority.

The projects division undertakes special assignments to meet specific needs of the province. The division is currently participating in urban renewal programs in New Westminster at Westminster Landing and North Vancouver at Lonsdale Quay; the development of a 150-hectare industrial park and shipping terminal at Duke Point in Nanaimo; the development of the Port of Prince Rupert; and the collection of British Columbia transportation artifacts for use in Expo 86.

In addition, the corporation has assembled and developed 15 industrial parks throughout the province and is currently marketing space in these parks to companies wishing to relocate or establish new industrial operations. The corporation also acts as agent in the provision of Crown land for suitable industrial purposes.

At March 31, 1983 investment in industrial land and projects was $121.6 million, up $15 million from the previous year. A summary income statement for the corporation is provided in Table 11.

Table 11

British Columbia Development Corporation Summary Income Statement

Fiscal year ended March 31.	1982	1983	Change 1982–1983
	($ thousands)		(per cent)
Revenue—Industrial development programs			
Land and development project sales	18,157	3,809	−79.0
Loans and guarantees	13,932	12,456	−10.6
Lease financing	1,456	1,016	−30.2
Other	1,754	2,577	46.9
Total	35,299	19,858	−43.7
Expense	27,594	18,567	−32.7
Net earnings[1] (loss) for the year	1,975	(6,662)	—

[1] After allowance for losses on loans.
Source: British Columbia Development Corporation.

British Columbia Place

British Columbia Place Limited, incorporated in March 1980, is responsible for the redevelopment of more than 73 hectares of land on the north shore of False Creek in Vancouver. Development is to take place over a 25-year period, and will include a full range of residential accommodation, office and commercial space, a multi-purpose stadium, and more than 34 hectares of parks and other public amenities.

A major milestone for the Crown corporation was the June 1983 opening of the 60,000-seat British Columbia Place Stadium, the first covered stadium in Canada. Despite the physical size of the stadium, it represents only five per cent of the total British Columbia Place project. British Columbia Place will be North America's largest urban redevelopment project. On completion approximately 20,000 people are expected to live at British Columbia Place in 10,000 to 14,000 housing units, and 30,000 people will work in the 7.7 million square feet of commercial space.

Profits obtained through leasing of the land will accrue to the provincial government, which retains full ownership of the corporation.

Expo 86 Corporation

The Expo 86 Corporation is responsible for planning, developing and hosting the 1986 World Exposition on Transportation and Related Communications, to be held in Vancouver from May 2 to October 13, 1986. Located on two sites totalling 52 hectares adjacent to the downtown core, Expo 86 will have more than 100 major participants. The exposition site is located on land which forms part of the larger British Columbia Place development. Any fixtures remaining on the site after the conclusion of Expo 86 will therefore revert to British Columbia Place Limited and form a part of its overall development strategy.

It is anticipated that Expo 86 will generate indirect economic activity of $3 billion and contribute direct tax revenue of $400 million to all levels of government. Expo 86 will be a self-supporting project with any extraordinary costs to be met through the proceeds of Lotto 649 ticket sales.

Permanent legacies will include an international gathering place, various pavilions, extensive foreshore and landscaping development, and a trade and convention centre which is being constructed as the federal pavilion on Pier B-C.

British Columbia Cellulose Company

The British Columbia Cellulose Company was established in 1973 as an agent of the Crown to hold the shares of certain forest products companies and to assist in the management of certain companies directly owned by the Crown. Most assets of the British Columbia Cellulose Company were transferred to the British Columbia Resources Investment Corporation in February 1978, but responsibility for the Ocean Falls Corporation was retained.

For the year ended December 31, 1982 revenue of British Columbia Cellulose amounted to $995,000, while expenditure totalled $538,000. Professional services, retained to investigate possibilities for a wood processing plant at Ocean Falls, accounted for $364,000 of total expenditure. Two cash dividends totalling $5 million were paid to the provincial government in October 1982.

The corporation's net loss for the first six months of 1983 is estimated at $118,000, compared to net income of $263,000 for the same period of the previous year.

The *British Columbia Cellulose Company Act* was repealed in October 1983 and the company's assets and liabilities transferred to the provincial government.

Ocean Falls Corporation

In 1980, the Ocean Falls newsprint operation was phased out because the mill faced an inadequate timber supply and a future of increasing production losses.

The *Ocean Falls Corporation Act* was repealed in October 1983.

British Columbia Harbours Board

The British Columbia Harbours Board was established in 1967 to encourage the development of harbour facilities in British Columbia, to provide access to these facilities, and to promote related industrial development. Since the inception of the board, its major activities have been related to the provision of access to the Roberts Bank Superport, south of Vancouver. The board has also completed master plan studies for the development of ports at Kitimat, Stewart and Campbell River.

The British Columbia Harbours Board Railway services the Roberts Bank Superport, which is currently being expanded under a 1980 federal/provincial agreement. On completion, the terminal area will have been quadrupled and additional handling facilities and rail track will have been constructed to serve the expanded site. Westshore Terminal, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Westar Mining Ltd., operates all the terminal facilities at Roberts Bank.

The book value of the board's assets at March 31, 1983 was $30.2 million. As a result of the board's payment of $4.0 million to the provincial government, aggregate repayable advances from the provincial government were reduced to $6.0 million, while retained earnings at year-end increased by $3.8 million to $22.0 million. The borrowing authority of the board is $50 million.

Unaudited financial statements indicate that the board's net operating income for the three months to June 30, 1983 was $0.6 million, compared to $1.1 million for the same period last year.

The *Harbour Board Act* was repealed in October 1983 and the assets of the company were transferred to the British Columbia Development Corporation and the British Columbia Railway Company.

British Columbia Steamship Company (1975) Ltd.

The British Columbia Steamship Company (1975) Ltd. is incorporated under federal legislation and operates a daily, round-trip ferry service between Victoria, British Columbia and Seattle, Washington from late April to early October. The corporation's sole vessel, the *Princess Marguerite*, launched in 1949, is licensed to carry 1,800 passengers and 50 automobiles.

Although an operating profit of $40,000 was achieved in 1982, the company's net loss after depreciation and interest was $942,000 compared to a net loss of $264,000 in 1981. The economic recession adversely affected the tourist industry, causing the numbers of passengers and vehicles carried in 1982 (305,600 passengers and 12,376 vehicles) to decline 14.5 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively from 1981 (357,320 passengers and 14,154 vehicles).

British Columbia Housing Management Commission

In 1982 the British Columbia Housing Management Commission was responsible for managing 8,039 rental units in which subsidies reduce rent to 25 per cent of tenants' incomes. The commission also provided similar rent supplements to 7,306 households in non-profit and designated private sector housing.

Accommodation units housing physically and mentally handicapped persons are offered rent subsidies, the cost of which is shared equally between the federal and provincial governments. At March 31, 1983 there were 850 units eligible for rent subsidies.

The provincial contribution to the commission in 1982 was $12.7 million, while the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation contributed $17.8 million.

Provincial Rental Housing Corporation

The Provincial Rental Housing Corporation, which was acquired in 1973, is incorporated under the *Company Act* and is wholly owned by the provincial government. The corporation is self-supporting and holds all public rental housing on behalf of the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing. At December 31, 1982 investment by the corporation in these rental properties totalled $77.4 million.

British Columbia Buildings Corporation

The British Columbia Buildings Corporation was established in 1976 to consolidate the provision and allocation of government accommodation. The corporation is self-supporting, raising operating funds by charging rent to government ministries based on rates in the commercial market place. The corporation currently manages approximately two million square metres of property space.

The corporation's energy conservation program has reduced energy consumption by 24.3 per cent and has achieved cumulative savings of $6.9 million in four years. A summary income statement for the corporation is provided in Table 12.

Table 12

British Columbia Buildings Corporation Summary Financial Information

Fiscal year ended March 31,	1982	1983	Change 1982–1983
	($ millions)		(per cent)
Revenue	179.1	206.7	15.4
Net income	16.7	16.6	−0.6
Net real estate portfolio	462.8	527.6	14.0
Investment in B.C. Place Limited	—	205.0	—
Net long-term debt outstanding[1]	204.9	433.0	111.3
Notes payable to province	179.6	166.8	−7.1
	(per cent)		
Return on investment	9.0	9.1	

[1] This increase reflects capital acquisitions, capital expenditures and investments.

British Columbia Systems Corporation

The British Columbia Systems Corporation was established in 1977 to consolidate and rationalize data processing services provided to the government. In 1982/83, the corporation received 87 per cent of its revenues from provincial government ministries, with the balance received from other government entities for which it provides data processing services. A summary income statement is provided in Table 13.

The corporation's purchase of services from the private sector data processing industry continued to grow during 1982/83, with contracts being issued in the amount of $12.9 million. A new corporate headquarters, which consolidated the location of nine former sites in the Greater Victoria area, was completed in 1983. The provincial government has announced its intention to dispose of the assets of the corporation.

Table 13

British Columbia Systems Corporation Summary Financial Information

Fiscal year ended March 31.	1982	1983	Change 1982–1983
	($ millions)		(per cent)
Revenue	57.9	65.0	12.3
Net addition to fixed assets	15.1	25.9	71.5
Working capital	−11.2	2.1	—
Net income	2.7	0.0	—

Pacific Coach Lines Limited

Pacific Coach Lines Limited was established in 1978 to assume and merge the operations of Pacific Stage Lines, formerly a division of British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, and Vancouver Island Coach Lines, which was acquired by the provincial government in 1978. In July 1983, the provincial government announced its intention to dispose of the company to the private sector.

The company's expenses for the 1982/83 fiscal year were $24.9 million. Operating revenue provided $16.7 million of this amount, while a $7.8 million provincial subsidy provided the balance.

British Columbia School Districts Capital Financing Authority

As the marketing agency for the capital funding requirements of school districts, this authority raised $148.6 million in the 1982/83 fiscal year. Since 1963, $1,400 million has been provided to school districts by the authority, all guaranteed by the province. The net amount outstanding at March 31, 1983 was $1,021.9 million.

British Columbia Regional Hospital Districts Financing Authority

As the marketing agency for the capital funding requirements of regional hospital districts, this authority provided $133.0 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983. Since 1967, a total of $810.0 million has been provided to regional hospital districts by the authority, all guaranteed by the province. The net amount outstanding at March 31, 1983 was $686.8 million.

British Columbia Educational Institutions Capital Financing Authority

The authority is the marketing agency for the capital funding requirements of universities, colleges and provincial institutes. Borrowings of $82.6 million were undertaken in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983. Since 1978, a total of $310.0 million has been provided to educational institutions by the authority, all guaranteed by the province. The net amount outstanding at March 31, 1983 was $310.6 million, which includes accrued interest.

Liquor Distribution Branch

The Liquor Distribution Branch of the Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, operating under the *Liquor Distribution Act*, is responsible for the distribution and retail sale of alcoholic beverages in British Columbia. The purposes of the branch are to provide service acceptable to consumers, to provide suppliers with a controlled and equitable access to the market, to raise revenue for the government, and to encourage responsibility in the use of alcohol.

The ongoing program of upgrading retail service and facilities continued during 1982/83, with the opening of three new stores and renovation or conversion of four stores to self-service facilities. At the year-end there were 214 government liquor stores and 80 agency stores. Approximately 1,900 products, including specialty items, were offered for sale.

Net income of $338 million was transferred to the provincial government for the 1982/83 fiscal year, up 4.8 per cent from the previous fiscal year.

Provincial Capital Commission

In cooperation with the municipalities of Victoria, Esquimalt, Saanich and Oak Bay, the Provincial Capital Commission has spent or committed approximately $7.5 million for improvement projects since 1956. Recent major projects include the restoration of the Crystal Garden, improvements at Bowker Creek in Oak Bay, revitalization of Victoria's Chinatown, completion of Arm Street Park on the boundary of Victoria and Esquimalt, and improvements to Colquitz River Park in Saanich.

In 1982, the commission continued the redevelopment of the Belleville Street pedestrian deck and forecourt fronting on Victoria's Inner Harbour. Landscaping and engineering work at Brentwood Bay Village in the district of Central Saanich was also completed.

The commission is currently studying the potential rehabilitation of the former campus of St. Ann's Academy, a convent school established in Victoria by the Sisters of St. Ann in 1858.

5. Provincial Programs for People

Provision of Social Services

The provincial government provides a wide range of social services, including programs for health, education, income assistance, housing, justice, recreation and culture. The cost and type of programs provided are strongly influenced by the size of the provincial population and by its demographic characteristics. Changes in the age structure and size of the population affect the education system, health-care requirements, demands for shelter, job retraining needs, programs for the elderly and a range of other government services.

Population and Migration

British Columbia's population at June 1, 1981, the time of the most recent federal census, was 2,744,200, up 11.3 per cent from the 1976 census. The rise represents a compound annual growth rate of 2.2 per cent, double the Canadian rate of 1.1 per cent for the period. This rate of increase maintains British Columbia's historically high growth level which exceeds the Canadian average. As a result, the province's share of national population has increased from 10.1 per cent in 1971 to 10.7 per cent in 1976 and 11.3 per cent in 1981.

At June 1, 1982 British Columbia had an estimated population of 2,790,100, up 1.7 per cent from the previous year. Although this rate of growth is one of the highest in the country, second only to Alberta, it represents the lowest rate of population increase in British Columbia since 1977.

Much of the slowdown in the rate of population increase in 1982 reflects the decline in net interprovincial migration to the lowest level since 1976 (*see* Chart 7 on the following page). During the 1982 calendar year, net migration to British Columbia from other provinces totalled only 785, compared to 20,528 in 1981 and more than 40,000 in the peak year of 1980. International migration also declined, although less severely, falling to 12,485 in 1982 from 16,407 in the previous year. The combined effect was a 64 per cent drop in the net inflow of persons to the province in 1982, due primarily to reduced economic activity associated with the 1981/82 international recession and the consequent decline in job opportunities in the province.

A slowdown in the rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) also contributed to reduced population growth in the province in 1982. Despite slower growth, the number of births in the province reached 42,400 in 1982, up 2.2 per cent from the previous year. British Columbia has a birth rate which now exceeds the Canadian average (*see* Chart 8 on the following page).

Chart 7 British Columbia Interprovincial Migration

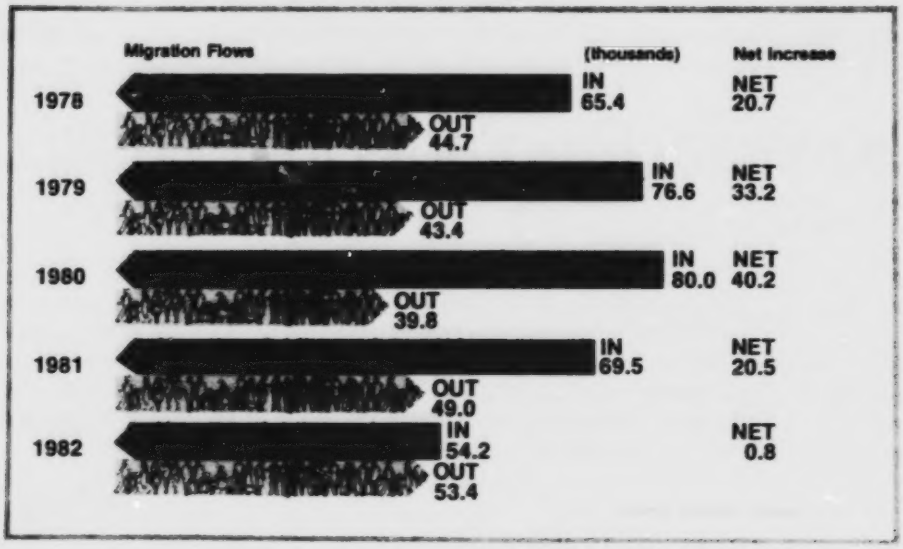
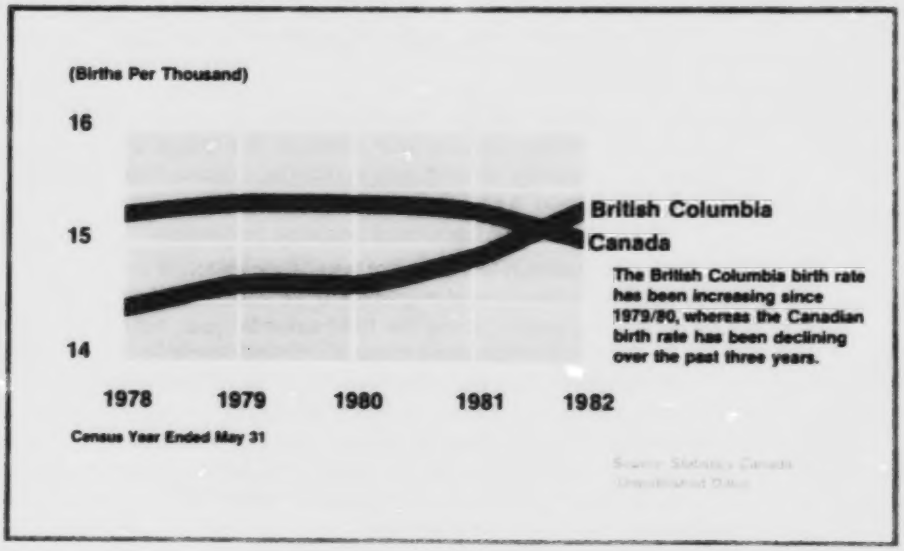


Chart 8 Birth Rate (Census Basis)



Demographic Structure

Changing birth rates in recent years have had an important impact on the demographic structure of the province. Much of the variation in age groups is directly attributable to the effects of the post-war baby boom; that is, of the population born between 1946 and 1966.

In 1981, the baby boom group was aged 15 to 34 and, in British Columbia, comprised an estimated 35.8 per cent of the population. By contrast, in 1971 the 15-34 age group comprised only 31.1 per cent of the population. During the same period, the proportion of persons aged 5 to 14 fell from 19.9 per cent to 14.5 per cent.

This passing of the baby boom group through the province's demographic structure has significantly affected the demands for public services. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the large proportion of the population accounted for by the baby boom group led to increased pressure on educational institutions. As the baby boom group has aged and entered the labour force, the demand for educational facilities has been reduced while the requirement for employment creation, manpower planning, job retraining and housing programs has increased. It can be anticipated that there will be increasing need for long-term care, income assistance and housing for the elderly.

Health Programs

In the 1982/83 fiscal year almost $2.3 billion was allocated to provincial health programs, including planning and development programs for 28 regional hospital districts and community health service programs in 22 health units. The Ministry of Health funds all 120 public hospitals and five government institutions, and operates medical insurance and other related programs.

Hospital Programs

The 1982/83 gross operating expenditure for the province's general, rehabilitation and extended care hospitals was approximately $1,253 million. This funding was provided almost entirely through direct provincial government grants, with the exception of receipts from such charges as co-insurance assessed to patients, *per diem* fees billed to other provinces and payments by the Medical Services Plan.

Following an average stay of 8.3 days, at an average cost of $250 per day, an estimated 418,000 patients were discharged from the province's hospitals in 1982/83. Acute/rehabilitation patients received a total of 3.4 million days of care, of which 96.6 per cent were covered by hospital benefit programs.

In 1982/83, 17 major hospital capital projects were completed, requiring an estimated expenditure of $122 million. The largest of these was the new Victoria General Hospital, which provides 496 beds — 60 obstetric, 67 paediatric and 369 medical/surgery. More than 20 projects are currently under construction, involving a capital cost anticipated at $230 million. A further 40 projects with an estimated total cost of $400 million have been approved for planning. These capital costs are shared by the provincial government and the regional hospital districts, with the government contributing approximately 60 per cent of approved costs.

Medical Services Plan

The Medical Services Plan of British Columbia provides comprehensive medical care coverage on a voluntary basis to residents of the province. The basic coverage includes services by physicians and surgeons, certain in-hospital surgery performed by oral or dental surgeons, and specified, limited services of nurse practitioners, chiropractors, naturopathic physicians, optometrists, orthoptic technicians, physiotherapists, podiatrists and orthodontists.

The Medical Services Plan is financed through premiums to subscribers and provincial contributions. (Premium rates are listed in Appendix 5). Premium assistance is available in the form of a 90 per cent subsidy tc eligible subscribers whose taxable income in the previous year was below $1,940 and a 50 per cent subsidy to eligible subscribers whose taxable income was between $1,940 and $2,880. In addition, temporary premium assistance in the form of a 90 per cent subsidy is available to those unable to meet premium charges due to illness, disability, unemployment or financial hardship.

At March 31, 1983 the Medical Services Plan covered 1.34 million subscribers with 1.48 million dependents. Coverage of these persons, and coverage by the federal government of other residents such as Armed Forces personnel, provided more than 97 per cent of British Columbians with the protection of prepaid medical care programs.

Dental Care

The Dental Care Plan of British Columbia was suspended effective September 1, 1982. Dental coverage for clients of the Ministry of Human Resources has continued, with administration returned to the Ministry of Human Resources, effective April 1, 1983. The cost of the plan for the 1982/83 fiscal year was $38.5 million.

Preventive Services

Health districts in non-metropolitan areas throughout the province offer a wide range of preventive and public health services. Public health nursing, dental care, speech and hearing services, communicable disease control and public health inspection services are made available to all residents through schools, clinics and other community settings. The Capital Regional District and five Greater Vancouver municipalities each operate their own public health departments, which receive consultative and specialized services, as well as financial assistance, from the provincial government. These preventive services are supported by laboratory and other resources operating from Vancouver.

Long-Term Care Home Care Program

The Long-Term Care/Home Care Program is available throughout the province to persons who, as a result of health-related problems, can no longer function independently. The Home Care Program is designed to help eligible individuals remain in their own homes, and provides care to persons discharged early from acute care hospitals. When this is no longer possible, admission to a community care facility or extended care hospital is initiated. The program funds profit and non-profit facilities and operates specialized facilities (Pearson Hospital in Vancouver, Skeenaview in Terrace and Valleyview in Port Coquitlam). The Dellview facility in Vernon was closed during 1982/83.

At March 31, 1983 there were 18,049 residents in long-term care facilities and 5,911 residents in extended care units. During 1982/83 the Home Care and Community Physiotherapy Programs admitted 51,783 new patients, and 23,918 long-term care clients received a total of 4.7 million hours of service through group homes for the disabled, adult day-care or homemaker agencies.

Emergency Health Services Commission

The Emergency Health Services Commission is responsible for the provision of ground ambulance service, coordination of air ambulance service and training of ambulance personnel. The commission is empowered under the *Health*

Emergency Act to establish, equip and operate various emergency health care services, provide temporary physician coverage, take responsibility for the medical aspects of disaster planning, and improve communication systems for emergency health services. The commission is also responsible for updating and relocating federal emergency medical stores throughout the province.

The commission currently operates 164 ambulance service stations throughout the province. In 1982/83, it operated 343 ambulances which responded to 203,551 calls, including hospital transfers. The commission also authorized 3,910 air evacuations.

Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission

The Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission provides consulting and assessment services to the courts, and treatment to mentally disordered persons referred by court order. The commission operates the Forensic Psychiatric Institute in Port Coquitlam, clinics in Vancouver and Victoria and travelling clinics throughout the province. In the 1982/83 fiscal year, 1,392 assessments were performed, a nine per cent increase from the previous year.

Mental Health Services

The Mental Health Services Program provides a wide range of support to residents with mental health problems. Direct services are delivered through Riverview Hospital, Burnaby Psychiatric Services, 31 mental health centres, and 16 sub-offices throughout the province. The program also coordinates related services delivered through other branches and ministries as well as through private agencies, and administers a grant to the Greater Vancouver Mental Health Services. In 1982/83, there were 21,547 cases treated on an out-patient basis and 1,184 separations from in-patient facilities.

Alcohol and Drug Programs

Alcohol and Drug Programs provide a full range of treatment to individuals who suffer from alcohol or drug dependency. The ministry administers outpatient and detoxification services in many centres. Where treatment services cannot be offered directly, the program provides funding to community agencies to deliver treatment.

Education Programs

The Ministry of Education provides overall management of the school system, while direct administration is provided by locally elected boards of trustees in the province's 75 school districts. In the 1982/83 fiscal year, $1.4 billion was allocated by the provincial government to 1,614 schools with more than 500,000 pupils. The net amount raised through local school taxes was $0.3 billion.

In addition, $16.9 million was provided in 1982/83 for 124 independent schools with approximately 22,000 pupils.

Universities, Colleges and Institutes

In the 1982/83 fiscal year, approximately $356 million was provided for the operation of three public universities, an increase of $32 million over the previous year, while $288 million was provided for the operation of 15 community colleges and 6 provincial institutes. More than 50,000 full- and part-time students were enrolled in the three universities and approximately 106,000 others were enrolled in academic, career/technical and vocational programs at the colleges and institutes.

Human Resources Programs

The Ministry of Human Resources delivers a wide range of social services and income security programs to assist the elderly, the handicapped, families and children, and others requiring income assistance or social support.

Income Assistance

Income assistance is provided to British Columbia residents between the ages of 19 and 64 who cannot provide the necessities of life for themselves and their dependents. In March 1983, income assistance was provided for 204,168 persons, including 94,719 dependents. The program also provides an assured minimum income for eligible handicapped persons and senior citizens. The total cost of income assistance in the 1982/83 fiscal year was $609.2 million, up $211.9 million or 53.3 per cent from the previous fiscal year. This increase was due primarily to higher unemployment levels resulting from the economic recession.

The SAFER Program provides renters aged 65 and over with monthly shelter aid payments equal to 75 per cent of the amount by which their rent, up to a maximum eligible amount of $330 for a single person and $365 for a couple, exceeds 30 per cent of income. In the 1982/83 fiscal year, 10,500 persons qualified for SAFER benefits totalling $8.5 million.

Pharmacare

The Pharmacare Program provides prescription drugs at no charge to senior citizens, residents of a long-term care facility and income assistance recipients. The program also reimburses all other British Columbia residents for 80 per cent of eligible pharmacare expenses exceeding $125 in a calendar year. Total expenditure for the program in 1982/83 was $90.8 million.

Family and Children's Services

The Ministry of Human Resources provides services for children and families including adoption services, child protection services, foster care, and family support services such as homemakers and child care workers. In 1982/83 expenditure totalled $83.9 million.

Rehabilitation and Support Services

The Ministry of Human Resources offers numerous rehabilitation and support services. These include residential care, life skills training for the mentally handicapped, subsidized day care, and a range of job preparation programs for income assistance recipients. Under the community projects funding program, the ministry assists non-profit societies which provide social services in local communities. In the 1982/83 fiscal year, grants of $6.9 million were provided to community projects and $21.7 million was allocated for the provision of community residential care for the handicapped. In addition, the ministry operates two residential centres and funds a third facility accommodating the mentally handicapped.

Services for Seniors

Many of the programs administered by the Ministry of Human Resources provide services for the approximately 11 per cent of the province's population who are senior citizens. Included are the GAIN Seniors' Supplement, Pharmacare, SAFER, subsidized bus passes (where the individual pays $20 per year), day centres and counselling services. Total expenditure for services to seniors in 1982/83 amounted to $33.8 million.

Housing and Development

Through regional offices in Burnaby, Victoria, Cranbrook, Prince George, Kamloops, Williams Lake, Fort St. John and Smithers, the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing encourages the development and servicing of Crown and private lands for residential and recreational uses. This development is undertaken either directly or through agreements with municipalities. The ministry also encourages the provision of subsidized housing through local non-profit societies for senior citizens and disabled persons.

Home Ownership Assistance

The Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing operates Home Purchase Assistance and mortgage relief programs as follows:

- Second mortgages of up to $10,000 are available to eligible purchasers of new or used homes within prescribed price limits. In 1982/83, 8,200 mortgages were issued totalling $82 million.
- In 1982/83 grants of either $1,000 or $2,500 were available to first-time home purchasers. Approximately 11,000 grants totalling $19 million were paid in 1982/83. Effective July 1983, these grants have been discontinued.
- The B.C. Home Program provides interest-free loans to reduce the effective interest rate on the first $60,000 of mortgage debt to 12 per cent. These interest reduction loans are available until September 30, 1985 and are repayable on September 30, 1986. In 1982/83 interest reduction loans totalling $40 million were paid to more than 48,000 home owners.

Housing Initiative Program

The Housing Initiative Program made available $200 million during 1980 for first mortgage financing on qualifying new rental housing projects and owner-occupied homes, at a preferred rate of 9¾ per cent. The program generated construction of 2,215 houses and 2,850 rental units with a total value of almost $275 million. At March 31, 1983, the balance outstanding under this program was $172 million.

Mobile Home Registry

The *Mobile Home Act* provides for a mobile home registry to protect mobile home owners and purchasers in the same way that the land registry protects buyers and sellers of conventional real estate.

At March 31, 1983 there were 55,351 mobile homes registered in British Columbia, an increase of four per cent over the previous year. Mobile homes now constitute approximately 10 per cent of the homes in British Columbia.

Senior Citizens Housing

In 1982/83 grants totalling $7 million were paid to non-profit societies to assist in the construction of housing for senior citizens. During the year, 23 projects containing 873 units were completed. To date, more than 19,000 units have been constructed under this program, primarily under non-profit society management.

Land Tax Deferment Program

The Ministry of Finance administers the Land Tax Deferment Program, which enables elderly citizens, widows, widowers and certain handicapped persons to defer property taxes on their ordinary place of residence. Interest is charged at eight per cent per annum on deferred taxes. In 1982 more than 2,954 persons benefitted from this program, compared to 2,091 in 1981.

Labour Programs

Apprenticeship and Employment Training

The Apprenticeship and Employment Training Programs of the Ministry of Labour develop and administer job training and employment simulation programs.

At March 31, 1983, 16,223 apprentices were registered with the ministry and a total of 3,667 apprentices completed their programmes. Post-secondary vocational training centres provided day-school technical training for 15,081 apprentices in 42 trade areas. Employment training and job simulation programs during 1982/83 resulted in training and employment opportunities for 13,033 workers. A further 620 persons were assisted in finding jobs and training through rehabilitative employment programs. Projects generated by joint federal/provincial endeavours such as the Canada-British Columbia Employment Development Program, the Employment Bridging Assistance Program, and the Community Recovery Program created 9,819 jobs.

Employment Standards

The Employment Standards Branch is responsible for administering standards for the minimum wage, payment of wages, maternity protection, vacation and general holiday leave. Also covered are hours of work, employment of children, employment agencies, employment termination, farm labour contractors and hiring practices.

During the 15-month period January 1982 to March 1983, industrial relations officers made 20,541 investigations.

Mediation Services

Settling labour disputes within the province is the prime objective of the Mediation Services Branch. During the period January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983, officers were involved in seeking solutions to 502 disputes.

Safety Engineering Services

The Safety Engineering Division offers a number of services designed to promote safe and healthy living and working conditions. The Occupational Environment Branch, which inspects environmental conditions in factories, stores and offices, conducted some 6,000 inspections and issued 400 plan approvals. Approximately 300 safety seminars were conducted for the public and industry.

Human Rights

The Human Rights Branch of the Ministry of Labour was responsible for enforcing the British Columbia Human Rights Code. In 1982 more than 1,065 complaints were handled and more than 10,391 inquiries were received. It has been proposed that the branch be eliminated and its responsibilities assumed by a new Human Rights Council.

Women's Programs

The Office of Women's Programs is responsible for promoting women's employment, education, training and career advancement.

Administration of Justice

The Ministry of Attorney General is responsible for the administration of justice in British Columbia through the corrections, police and court systems. The ministry also provides legal advice to government on matters of criminal, civil, constitutional and administrative law, and drafts proposed regulations and legislation. In addition, the Law Reform Commission continuously reviews provincial laws and makes recommendations to the Attorney General.

Police Services

The Police Services Branch is responsible for providing services to help protect life and property and to reduce crime. The branch is responsible for municipal police training through the British Columbia Police Academy, while the British Columbia Police Commission monitors and audits operation of local police forces. Under federal/provincial agreements, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police serves as the provincial police force and provides police services to most municipalities. The Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit coordinates activities of police and other agencies to suppress organized crime. The CounterAttack program is designed to prevent drunk driving. In addition, crime prevention and auxiliary police programs promote community involvement in policing.

Criminal Justice

The Criminal Justice Branch is responsible for the operation of Crown Counsel services for the prosecution of criminal cases and of offences against provincial statutes and many municipal bylaws, in the trial and appellate courts of the province and in the Supreme Court of Canada.

Corrections

The Corrections Branch is responsible for family court counselling, correctional services, youth and adult probation and correctional facilities for certain accused or convicted juveniles and adults.

The branch operates 86 probation and family service offices throughout the province. Facilities include six secure adult custodial institutions, two secure containment centres for delinquent youths, thirteen open facilities for adults, two open camps for youths and nine community correctional centres. The open facilities allow sentenced offenders to participate in useful work, while the community correctional centres help offenders re-entering the community. Probation offices provide a wide range of services to courts and communities throughout the province.

Court Services

The Court Services Branch provides administrative services to all provincially-constituted courts. The branch also provides sheriff, reporting and ancillary support services, and assists the British Columbia Buildings Corporation in the design, construction, and maintenance of all courthouses in the province.

Legal Aid

The Legal Services Society offers legal assistance to individuals who would otherwise be unable to obtain legal counsel, and funds public legal education and information services.

Environmental Protection Programs

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for protecting the British Columbia environment, conducting research and environmental inventory and activities, and performing licensing functions to achieve environmental protection objectives.

The Cabinet Committee on Environment and Land Use coordinates the environmental and resource planning activities of government.

Waste Management

The Ministry of Environment establishes pollution discharge standards for municipalities and industries. These standards are set in discharge licences, which are required to authorize the release of any effluent into the environment. Financial incentives are used to encourage compliance with the standards. Local governments receive financial assistance for sewage disposal through the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

The Waste Management Branch administers several programs which encourage environmentally safe waste treatment and resource recovery. A program of irrigation with sewage is currently being operated in several Interior locations. There are also paper, rubber and oil waste recovery and recycling programs operating.

Ecological Protection

The Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing administers the *Ecological Reserve Act.* A total of 111 ecological reserves covering 151,000 hectares (about one-third subtidal) have been established under the act.

Conservation Projects

The Fish and Wildlife Branch administers the Habitat Conservation Fund for the enhancement and acquisition of important fish and wildlife habitat. Since 1981 the fund has financed 60 enhancement projects throughout the province with a total expenditure of $1.4 million. The Public Conservation Assistance Fund annually offers a total of $50,000 to non-profit clubs and organizations to defray the capital costs of conservation projects.

Pesticide Control

The Pesticide Control Branch is responsible for regulating the sale and use of all pesticides in the province.

Provincial Emergency Program

The Provincial Emergency Program, with six regional offices, works to ensure that British Columbia is prepared for any type of emergency. Program officials provide training and direction to ministries, Crown corporations, regional districts, municipalities and more than 10,000 skilled volunteers.

Flood Relief

In the 1982/83 fiscal year, the Ministry of Environment provided more than one million dollars in relief assistance to overcome the effects of flood waters on public and private property.

Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs administers 56 statutes and related regulations designed to prevent abuses in the marketplace.

Consumer Affairs

The Consumer Affairs Program is responsible for consumer and business education, licensing of certain businesses, complaint mediation and the enforcement of statutes such as the *Consumer Protection Act* and the *Trade Practice Act.* The program maintains registries of cemeteries, travel agents, and motor dealers. In addition, it offers counselling services to consumers with debt problems and assistance to borrowers and lenders in the administration of debt repayment schedules. The program also is responsible for licensing debt collectors and bailiffs.

Office of the Rentalsman

The Office of the Rentalsman administers the *Residential Tenancy Act,* which governs the conduct of landlords and tenants renting residential property. It was announced in July 1983 that the Office of the Rentalsman will be phased out over two years.

Liquor Licensing

The Liquor Control and Licensing Branch is responsible for licensing and supervising all liquor resale establishments to ensure that they operate in compliance with the pertinent statutes and regulations. The branch also licenses provincial manufacturers of beverage alcohol (for information pertaining to the Liquor Distribution Branch, *see* Chapter 4).

Corporate Affairs

The Corporate Affairs Program regulates the instruments and documents used to conduct business in British Columbia and also administers a wide variety of corporate statutes. The Office of the Superintendent of Brokers, Insurance and Real Estate regulates the securities, mortgage broker, insurance and real estate industries. The Office of the Registrar of Companies maintains statutory files on all companies, cooperatives, partnerships and societies operating in the province. The Central Registry maintains a registry of chattel mortgages and liens against motor vehicles and personal chattels. The Office of the Superintendent of Credit Unions, Cooperatives and Trust Companies regulates and examines the finances of credit unions, registers co-operatives, and regulates and inspects all trust companies operating in the province.

Recreation and Sport

In the 1982/83 fiscal year, the Recreation and Sport Branch of the Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services provided $5.2 million of grants and financial assistance from the Physical Fitness and Amateur Sports Fund to the recreation and sport community for administrative and organizational support, leadership development activities, and amateur sport competitions and athletic development.

Cultural Services

The Cultural Services Branch of the Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services administers the British Columbia Cultural Fund which provides assistance to provincial arts organizations. In 1982/83, grants totalling $6.3 million were provided to major professional arts institutions and organizations in the fields of music, dance, theatre, crafts and visual and literary arts.

Provincial Parks

Under the *Park Act,* the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing administers a provincial park system comprising 368 parks which encompass more than 4.6 million hectares.

Library Services

In the 1982/83 fiscal year, the Library Services Branch of the Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services provided grants totalling $6.2 million to municipal and regional public libraries, public library associations, reading centres and other library groups.

British Columbia Heritage Trust

The British Columbia Heritage Trust was established in 1977 by the *Heritage Conservation Act*. In the 1982/83 fiscal year, 127 grants valued at $1.8 million were awarded from the Trust Fund.

Ombudsman

The *Ombudsman Act*, passed in 1977, provides for an independent officer of the Legislative Assembly to investigate complaints about provincial government ministries and certain other government agencies. The first Ombudsman of British Columbia was appointed in 1979, and in the same year offices were opened in Victoria and Vancouver.

6. Industrial Development

Geography

The province of British Columbia is located on the Pacific coast and has a land and freshwater area of 95 million hectares. It is the third largest Canadian province, comprising 9.5 per cent of Canada's total surface area. The province's coastline measures 7,022 kilometres, supporting a large international and coastal shipping industry through ice-free, deep-water ports.

British Columbia's total area contains approximately 54 million hectares of forest, 2.7 million hectares of arable or potentially arable land, 6.6 million hectares of land that can be used for grazing, and 3.6 million hectares of lakes and rivers.

Industrial Structure

British Columbia is endowed with an abundance of diverse natural resources, including forests, minerals, petroleum and natural gas, water, agricultural land, fisheries and scenic attractions. As a result, economic activity in the province has been based in large measure on the development of these resources. While service industries make up about 61.5 per cent of gross domestic product in British Columbia, the base of the provincial economy continues to be the goods-producing industries (*see* Table 14).

Table 14

Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost)[1]

Sector	1971	Per Cent of Total	1981	Per Cent of Total
	($ millions)		($ millions)	
Agriculture	130	1.4	433	1.2
Forestry	243	2.6	923	2.5
Fishing and trapping	34	0.4	119	0.3
Mining	276	3.0	1,601	4.2
Manufacturing	1,726	18.8	6,950	18.4
Construction	721	7.9	3,382	9.0
Utilities	272	3.0	1,107	2.9
Total goods	3,402	37.1	14,515	38.5
Transportation, communication and storage	1,036	11.3	3,669	9.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,183	12.9	4,657	12.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,142	12.5	4,095	10.9
Community, business and personal services	1,762	19.2	8,308	22.0
Public administration and defence	642	7.0	2,493	6.6
Total services	5,765	62.9	23,222	61.5
Total gross domestic product	9,167	100.0	37,737	100.0

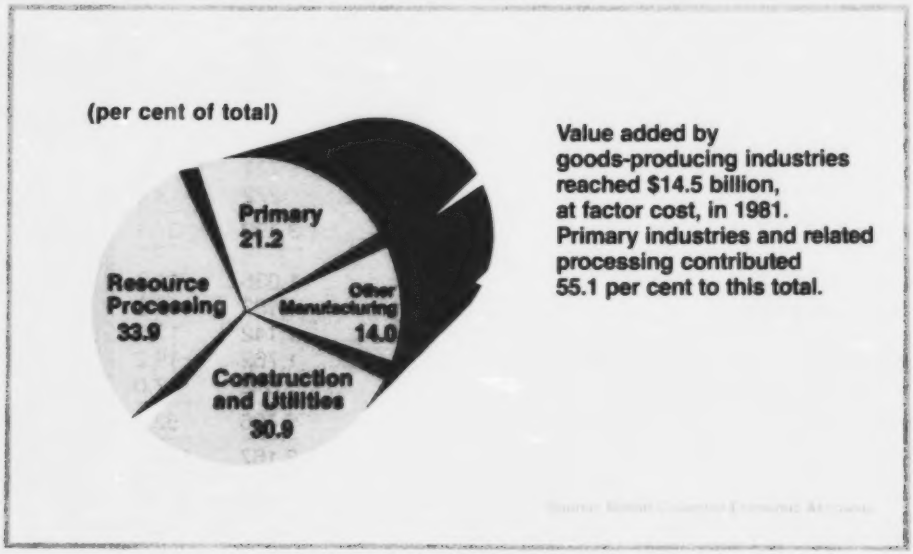
Source: British Columbia Economic Accounts.
Note: Experimental data.
[1] GDP at factor cost is less than GDP at market prices by the amount of indirect taxes less subsidies.

Goods-producing industries contributed 38.5 per cent to the gross domestic product in 1981, down from 40.6 per cent in 1980. The primary (extractive) industries provided 21.2 per cent of the value-added in goods production in 1981 and, combined with related resource processing industries, made up 55.1 per cent (*see* Chart 9) of the value-added. Forestry, including processing activities, forms the largest component (27.9 per cent) of the value-added in goods production, followed by mining (17.8 per cent) and agriculture and fishing (9.3 per cent). Among the non-resource industries, construction activities provided 23.3 per cent of the value-added in goods production, with utilities adding 7.6 per cent and other manufacturing activities, such as the production of machinery and textiles, contributing 14.0 per cent.

Community, business, and personal services are the largest component of service industry output. In 1981, this sector contributed 35.8 per cent of the value-added in service-producing industries, an increase from the 30.6 per cent provided in 1971. This growth reflects the increased amenities and services available to British Columbians and visitors to the province. Wholesale and retail trade were also large contributors to 1981 service sector output, adding $4.7 billion or 20.1 per cent of service industry value-added.

British Columbia's employment patterns reflect the contributions of various sectors to the gross domestic product. Service industries accounted for 70.8 per cent of total provincial employment in 1981, while goods-producing industries provided the remaining 29.2 per cent. Among service-producing industries, the primary employers were community, business and personal services, representing 30.5 per cent of total provincial employment, while trade was the next largest, employing 17.8 per cent. Manufacturing (including resource processing) was the major employer among goods-producing industries, accounting for 14.3 per cent of total provincial employment, while construction and primary industries employed 7.5 and 7.3 per cent, respectively.

Chart 9 Value Added By Goods-Producing Industries, 1981



Forest Products Industry

British Columbia forests cover about 57 per cent of the provincial land area and support more than eight billion cubic metres of mature timber. As more than 97 per cent of this volume is coniferous (softwood), British Columbia accounts for approximately one-half of the Canadian softwood inventory. Forests of the coastal region contain more hemlock than any other species, while spruce is the principal species of the interior region.

The provincial government owns 94 per cent of the province's forest land. For management purposes, the forest resource is divided into sustained yield units known as timber supply areas (TSAs) and tree farm licences (TFLs). Timber harvesting in these units is delegated to private operators under a variety of licensing agreements. Forest management responsibilities in TSAs are shared between the Ministry of Forests and private operators, while in TFLs they are the responsibility of private operators.

The forest industry is the most important sector of the provincial economy. On average, it directly employs about 10 per cent of the provincial labour force and accounts for approximately 50 per cent of the value of shipments from British Columbia manufacturing industries and about 60 per cent of the province's exports (*see* Table 15).

Table 15

Economic Indicators of Activity in the Forest Sector

Indicator	1972	1977	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
			(millions of m^3)		(per cent)
1 Timber scaled	55.6	70.0	59.5	56.2	−5.5
2 Lumber production	22.4	28.4	24.6	23.5	−4.5
3 Plywood production	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	−17.6
			(millions of tonnes)		
4 Pulp production	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	−1.1
5 Paper and paperboard production	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Exports of Forest Products to Major Countries					
			($ millions)		
6 United States	1,165.2	2,351.7	2,282.6	2,241.6	−1.8
7 Japan	114.6	365.4	799.8	803.3	0.4
8 United Kingdom	131.5	251.7	331.8	293.8	−11.4
9 Other	296.4	831.1	1,435.6	1,263.2	−12.0
10 Total	1,707.7	3,799.9	4,849.8	4,601.9	−5.1
Industry Selling Price Indices (1971 = 100)					
11 Spruce lumber for export	137.8	185.0	184.6	165.8	−10.2
12 Douglas fir plywood	121.0	177.5	271.0	244.2	−9.9
13 Bleached sulphate pulp for export	93.8	237.3	367.1	344.9	−6.0
14 Newsprint for export	102.9	200.4	332.2	356.2	7.2

Sources:

1 Ministry of Forests.
2–5 and 11–14 Statistics Canada.
6–10 Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, estimated from Statistics Canada data.

MAP 1

PULP AND PAPER MILLS (1983)

Map Ref. No.	Company	Location	Annual Capacity* (000 tonnes) Pulp	Paper
1	Belkin Packaging Ltd.	Burnaby	.....	150
2	British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.	Crofton	657	436
3	British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.	Mackenzie	200	.....
4	B.C. Timber Ltd.	Prince Rupert	369	.....
5	B.C. Timber Ltd.	Castlegar	176	.....
6	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Port Mellon	175	.....
7	Cariboo Pulp and Paper Ltd.	Quesnel	280	.....
8	Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd.	Skookumchuck	150	.....
9	Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd.	Duncan Bay	770	510
10	Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.	Kitimat	300	300
11	Finlay Forest Industries Ltd.	Mackenzie	178	.....
12	Intercontinental Pulp Co. Ltd.	Prince George	219	.....
13	MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	Harmac	340	.....
14	MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	Port Alberni	455	385
15	MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	Powell River	720	670
16	MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	Annacis Island	.....	38
17	Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd.	Prince George	500	.....
18	Prince George Pulp and Paper Ltd.	Prince George	255	102
19	Quesnel River Pulp Co. Ltd.	Quesnel	172	.....
20	Scott Paper Ltd.	New Westminster	26	51
21	Tahsis Co. Ltd.	Gold River	230	.....
22	Western Forest Products Ltd.	Port Alice	155	.....
23	Western Forest Products Ltd.	Squamish	160	.....
24	Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.	Kamloops	400	.....
			6 887	2 642

*As at May 1983.

In 1982, the forest industry experienced severe difficulties due to the continuing effects of the world-wide recession. Weak demand and prices for forest products throughout most of the year led many British Columbia forest companies to report record losses. Many companies curtailed production and laid off workers for extended periods.

In 1982, the British Columbia timber harvest was 56.2 million cubic metres, down approximately 5.5 per cent from 1981 and down 24.8 per cent from 1980. Detailed statistics pertaining to the forest industry are in Appendix 6: Table 6.1 and 6.2.

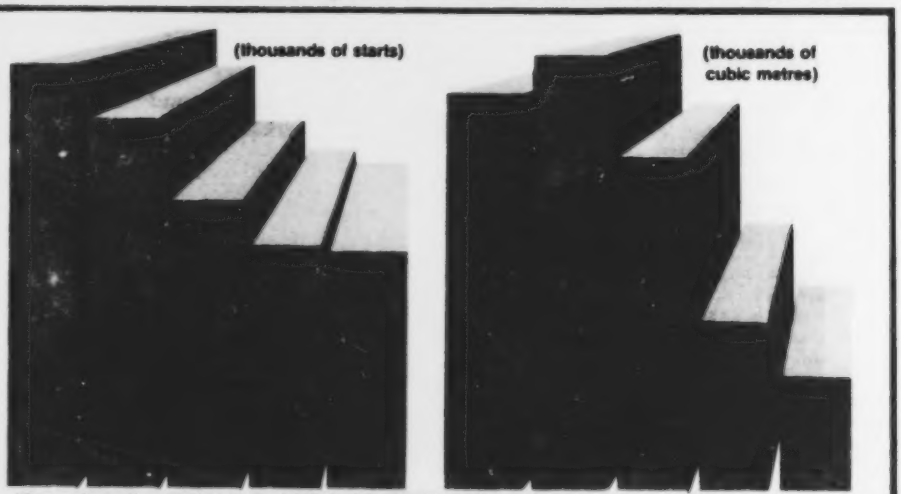
Lumber

As a result of continuing weakness in the North American economy, prices and demand for lumber remained depressed throughout most of 1982. British Columbia lumber production was 23.5 million cubic metres (9.9 billion board feet), down about 5 per cent from 1981. The volume of lumber shipped to the United States, the major market for British Columbia lumber, declined for the fourth consecutive year. This decline reflects the low rate of housing starts in the United States (*see* Chart 10). Shipments to Europe also decreased. There were, however, increased shipments to the Middle East, Japan and other Asian markets.

Plywood

British Columbia plywood production also declined for the fourth consecutive year in 1982. Production was 1.4 million cubic metres (1.6 billion square feet, 3/8 inch basis) which represented a 16 per cent decrease from 1981. The decline in production reflected continuing weakness in domestic construction, the major market for British Columbia plywood.

Chart 10 United States Housing Starts British Columbia Lumber Production



The prolonged recession in the United States residential construction market continued to depress British Columbia lumber production in 1982.

Pulp and Paper

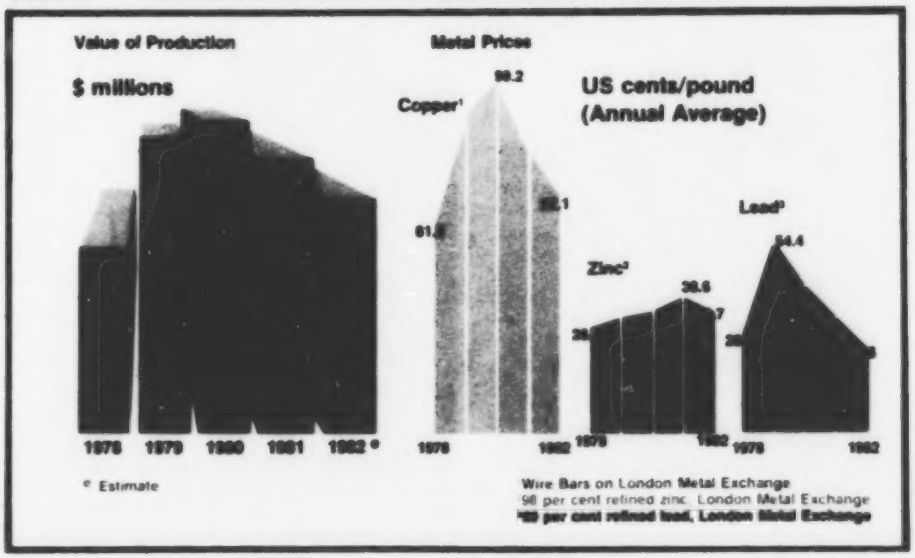
Markets for British Columbia pulp and paper remained weak throughout 1982. Prices for pulp at the 1982 year-end were, in some cases, as much as 25 per cent less than at the beginning of the year. In addition, competition for overseas markets became more intense due to currency devaluations by Scandinavian countries which are major pulp producers. As a result, British Columbia market pulp shipments were 2.7 million tonnes, down approximately 7.0 per cent from shipments in 1981.

British Columbia newsprint production in 1982 increased to 1.2 million tonnes, up about 4.0 per cent from 1981. Operating rates declined, however, reflecting recent additions to provincial newsprint capacity. Capacity increases in British Columbia and elsewhere contributed to a supply-demand imbalance in the North American newsprint market as the weak economy restrained growth in newsprint consumption. This excess supply caused newsprint prices to fall by approximately six per cent in the second half of 1982 after an unsuccessful attempt by producers to increase list prices earlier in the year. For information pertaining to British Columbia's pulp and paper mills, *see* Map 1 on the preceding page.

Minerals

The total value of metal, mineral, coal, petroleum and natural gas production in 1982 was $2.8 billion, down slightly from the 1981 level of $3.0 billion. Metallic minerals, industrial minerals and structural materials experienced a decline in the value of production (*see* Chart 11), whereas the value for coal and petroleum rose. Metallic minerals accounted for $1.04 billion (37 per cent) of the total value of production; petroleum and natural gas, $913 million (33 per cent); coal, $573 million (20 per cent); structural materials, $157 million (6 per cent); and industrial minerals, $110 million (4 per cent).

Chart 11 Value of British Columbia Metallic Mineral Production



Metals

The value of production of all metals, except for iron concentrates, declined in 1982, resulting in a total decrease of 17 per cent. The drop in value reflected the steady fall in metal prices through most of the year, with only moderate strengthening towards year-end. In particular, the price received by producers for copper, which dominates mineral production in the province, declined by more than 14 per cent from 1981, while prices for molybdenum and silver fell by 37 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

Mineral Exploration

Expenditures for metallic mineral exploration decreased to $71 million from $134 million in 1981. Mineral claim staking also fell substantially to 42,305 claims in 1982 from 71,666 claims recorded in the previous year. The location of major operating mines in the province is shown in Map 2 on the following page.

Industrial Minerals

The value of industrial mineral production in 1982 is estimated at $109.9 million, a decrease of 10 per cent from the 1981 level. Asbestos, the largest contributor at 62 per cent of the total, accounted for $68.4 million, down $8.4 million from the previous year. The value of sulphur production fell marginally to $32.2 million from $33.3 million in 1981.

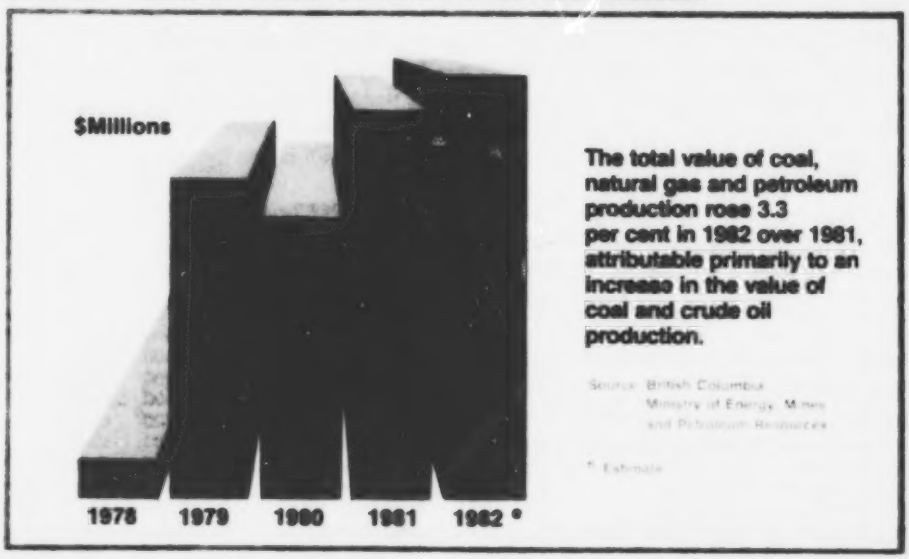
Hydrocarbons

The value of coal, petroleum and natural gas production increased by 3 per cent from $1,439 million in 1981 to $1,486 million in 1982 (*see* Chart 12).

Coal

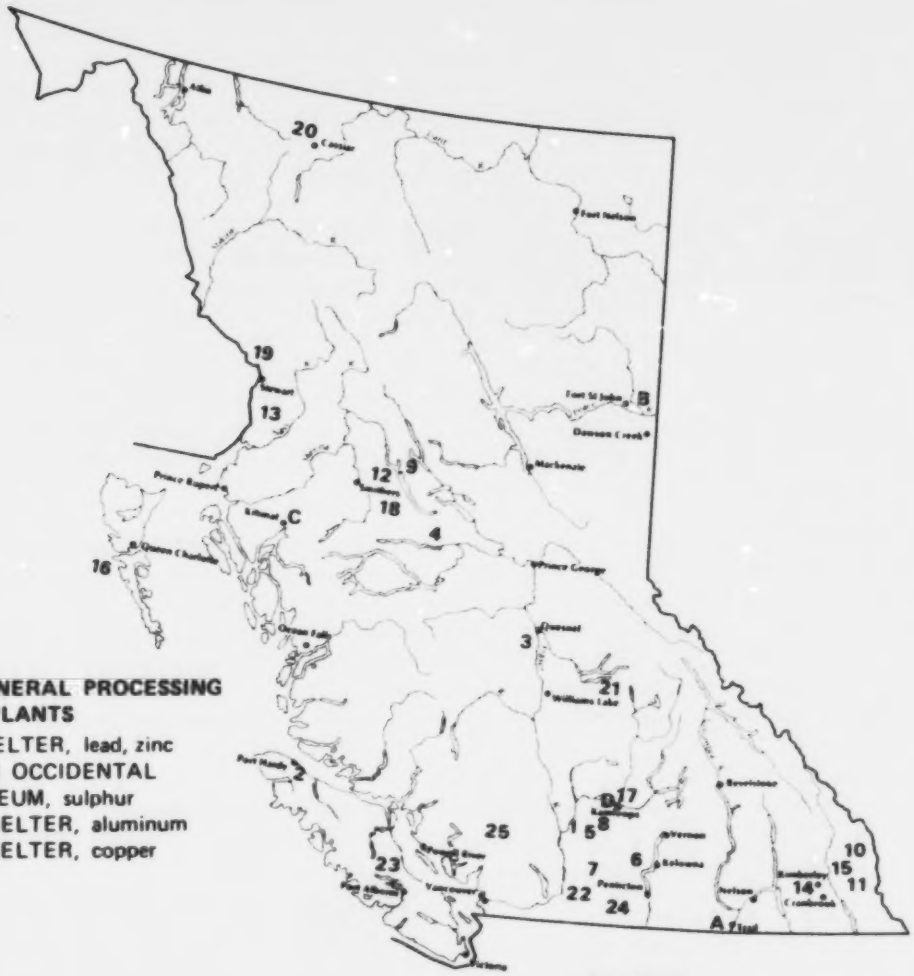
The value of coal shipments rose slightly, from $554 million in 1981 to $573 million in 1982; however, the volume of shipments fell from 11.8 million to 11.2 million tonnes. Expenditure for coal exploration fell to $17 million in 1982 from $39 million in 1981, reflecting lower world demand for coal.

Chart 12 Value of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Coal Production


$Millions
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982 *
The total value of coal, natural gas and petroleum production rose 3.3 per cent in 1982 over 1981, attributable primarily to an increase in the value of coal and crude oil production.
Source: British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
* Estimate

MAP 2

MAJOR OPERATING MINES (1982)



PRIMARY MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS

A TRAIL SMELTER, lead, zinc
B CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM, sulphur
C ALCAN SMELTER, aluminum
D AFTON SMELTER, copper

Map Ref No.	Company	Location	Daily Rated Capacity (tonnes)	Products
1	Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.	Highland Valley	78 000	Copper, molybdenum
2	Utah Mines Ltd. (Island Copper)	Rupert Inlet	37 200	Copper, molybdenum
3	Gibraltar Mines Ltd.	Granite Mountain	36 300	Copper, molybdenum
4	Placer Development Ltd. (Endako Mines Div.)	Endako	30 000	Molybdenum
5	Highmont Operating Corporation	Highland Valley	22 700	Copper, molybdenum
6	Brenda Mines Ltd.	Peachland	22 000	Copper, molybdenum
7	Newmont Mines Ltd. (Similkameen Div.)	Princeton	20 000	Copper
8	Bethlehem Copper Corporation	Highland Valley	19 000	Copper, molybdenum
9	Noranda Mines Ltd. (Babine Div. – Bell Mine)	Babine Lake	17 000	Copper
10	Fording Coal Ltd.	Natal	16 300	Coal
11	B.C. Coal Ltd.	Fernie	15 500	Coal
12	Noranda Mines Ltd. (Babine Div. – Granisle Mine)	Babine Lake	11 800	Copper, molybdenum
13	Amax of Canada Ltd. (Kitsault)	Alice Arm	10 900	Molybdenum
14	Cominco Ltd. (Sullivan)	Kimberley	9 100	Silver, lead, zinc, iron
15	Crows Nest Resources Ltd. (Line Creek Mine)	Sparwood	7 397	Coal
16	Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. (Wesfrob Mining Div.)	Tasu	6 500	Iron, copper
17	Afton Mines Ltd.	Kamloops	6 350	Copper, gold, silver
18	Equity Silver Mines Ltd. (Sam Goosly)	Houston	4 500	Copper, gold, silver, antimony
19	Canada Wide Mines Ltd. (Granduc)	Stewart	4 000	Copper
20	Cassiar Asbestos Corp. Ltd.	Cassiar	3 629	Asbestos
21	Noranda Mines Ltd. (Boss Mountain Div.)	Boss Mountain	1 820	Molybdenum
22	Carolin Mines Ltd.	Hope	1 500	Gold
23	Western Mines Ltd.	Buttle Lake	907	Copper, zinc, lead, silver
24	Dankoe Mines Ltd.	Keremeos	450	Silver, gold, copper
25	Northair Mines Ltd. (Warman)	Brandywine Falls	270	Gold, silver, lead, zinc

North East Coal Development

The North East Coal Development, in northeastern British Columbia, began in 1981 with the signing of long-term sales contracts between two Canadian coal companies—Quintette Coal Limited and Teck Bullmoose Coal Corporation—and a group of Japanese steel companies. Coal will be shipped from the two mines commencing December 1, 1983.

The capital cost of the development, shared about equally between the public and private sectors, is estimated at $2.6 billion. Of the public sector share, provincial ministries and agencies and the municipal government account for about one-half of the expenditure (*see* Table 16).

Table 16

Major Participants in the North East Coal Development

	Projected Capital Costs ($ millions)
Quintette	850
Teck Bullmoose	300
Tumbler Ridge—Municipal, Regional and Private	220
British Columbia Railway	560
British Columbia Hydro	35
Ministry of Transportation and Highways	90
Canadian National Railway	270
Port Facilities (includes National Harbours Board)	280
Total	2,605

The first major milestone of the development was reached on October 5, 1982 when British Columbia Hydro energized the 127-km, 230-kV transmission line from the Shrum generating station to the Tumbler substation, and the 25-kV line to the Tumbler Ridge townsite. The second major milestone was achieved on May 28, 1983 when the 6-km Wolverine tunnel on the British Columbia Rail Tumbler Ridge Branch Line holed-through, two months ahead of schedule. The third major milestone was achieved on August 21, 1983 when the 9-km Table tunnel holed-through, eliminating the last physical barrier to the export of coal.

Construction jobs, which reached a high of 4,500 in 1982, are expected to peak at about 7,000 in 1983, the final year of major construction. In July 1983, approximately 5,500 people were working on the development. Both of the coal companies have begun hiring permanent operations personnel.

Stripping and mining began at Quintette's McConkey Pit in 1982 and coal is currently being stockpiled. At the end of August 1983, Bullmoose's project was reported to be about 90 per cent complete and Quintette's project about 83 per cent complete. Logging of the pit and waste dump areas has been completed and mining operations have commenced.

Grading along the new Chetwynd/Tumbler Ridge highway is 75 per cent complete. Most highway work shut down for the winter months, but recommenced by the beginning of June 1983. Dickebusch bridge, one of seven permanent bridges along the new highway, was completed in June 1982.

Site grading for the new coal port on Ridley Island at Prince Rupert is nearing completion. The dumper structure, into which the coal is dumped from the unit trains, is complete and installation of the rotary car dumpers has started.

The new town of Tumbler Ridge currently has a population of about 700 permanent residents, in addition to approximately 600 construction personnel. Approximately 420 houses are in various stages of completion and the municipality completed installation of curbs and sidewalks in the first two residential subdivisions, installed streetlights and paved some of the roads in the town centre during 1982. Basic municipal services, including water and sewer facilities, are in operation. Work continues on the permanent recreation centre, elementary and secondary schools, the public works building, the health and social services centre and the fire hall. The town hall opened on July 4, 1983.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

In 1982, oil production increased by 0.2 per cent from 1981 levels (*see* Table 17). Annual gas production continued to decline, however, dropping 9 per cent due to the continuing weakness of the gas export market in the United States. Exploration activity also fell significantly, averaging a 50 per cent drop from 1981 with no indication of a turnaround in the short-term.

No major discoveries were made in 1982 although 27 oil wells were completed, the same as in 1981. Only 46 gas completions were made, however, far below the 101 completed in 1981. Other exploration activities were similarly depressed.

There was no evidence of improvement in exploration activity during the first eight months of 1983. To the end of August 1983, 42 well authorizations had been issued and 53 wells completed. This compares to 55 and 95, respectively, for the same period in 1982.

Table 17

Economic Indicators of Activity in Petroleum and Natural Gas

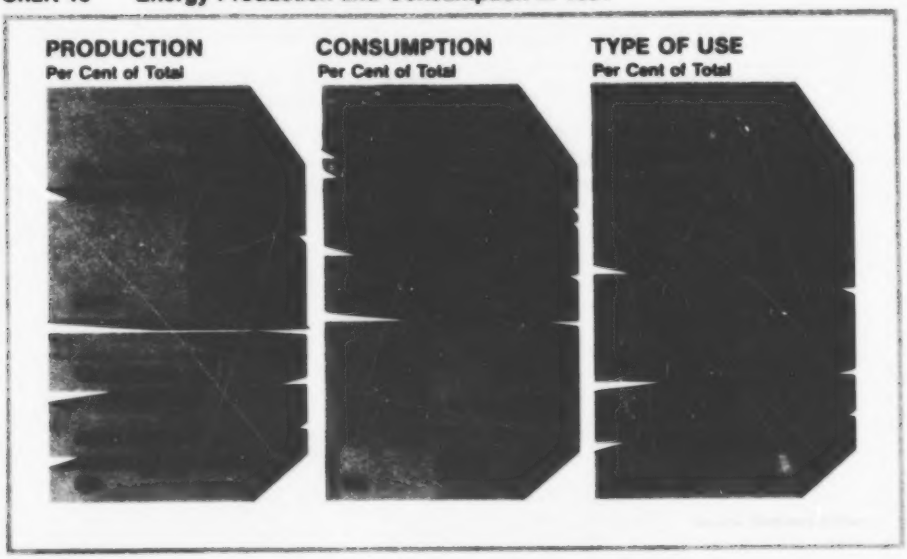
		1980	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
					(per cent)
Oil production	(10^3 m^3)	2,002	2,036	2,040	0.2
Natural gas production	(10^6 m^3)	8,932	8,063	7,300	-9.5
Number of wells authorized		369	174	82	-52.9
Number of wells drilled		383	211	108	-48.8
Seismic crew-weeks		467	281	122	-56.6
Provincial reserves—					
Oil	(10^6 m^3)	27.2	25.5	24.2	-5.1
Raw gas	(10^9 m^3)	288	296	298	0.7
Provincial government revenue[1]	($ millions)	230	156	70	-55.1

[1] From fees, rentals and tender bonuses for permits, leases and drilling reservations. The figures for provincial government revenue are on a fiscal year basis.

Energy

British Columbia has an abundant and diverse energy resource base. Four different sources each provided in excess of 15 per cent of primary energy production in 1981 (*see* Chart 13). British Columbia is self-sufficient in all energy sources except oil, more than three-quarters of which is imported, primarily from Alberta. These oil imports are more than offset by large exports of coal, making British Columbia a net exporter of primary energy. Smaller quantities of natural gas and electricity are also exported, the latter on an interruptible basis.

Chart 13 Energy Production and Consumption In 1981

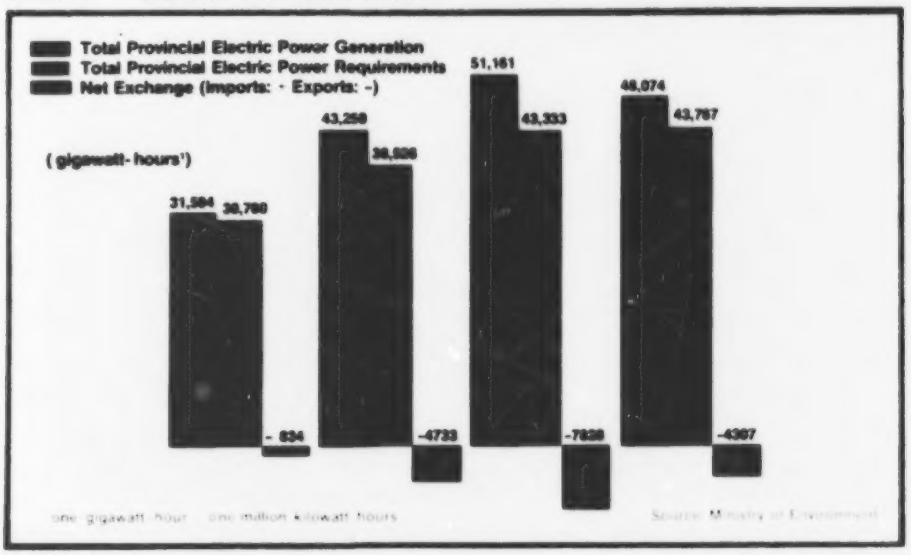


Electrical Generation

As a renewable resource, hydroelectric power is an important energy source and meets about 17 per cent of the province's energy requirements. At March 1983, the total installed electrical capacity (hydro plus thermal) was 11,101 megawatts (*see* Appendix 6: Table 6.6). This is a slight decline from the previous year's total since a number of smaller thermal plants (under four megawatts) were removed from service and the dependent communities were supplied by hydro. The five largest hydroelectric plants currently operating in the province (*see* Map 4) are the Shrum generating station (W.A.C. Bennett Dam), 2,730 megawatts; the Mica powerplant, 1,736 megawatts; the Kemano plant, 813 megawatts; the Peace Canyon plant, 700 megawatts; and the Seven Mile plant, 525 megawatts (or 607.5 megawatts if and when flooding across the United States border is permitted). The Revelstoke project, consisting of six 450-megawatt units with an ultimate generating capacity of 2,765 megawatts, is currently under construction. Considerable hydroelectric potential still exists in the province and development prospects continue to be assessed with respect to the availability of alternate sources of energy, and to social, economic and environmental factors associated with energy developments.

In 1982, electric power consumed in the province amounted to 43,767 gigawatt-hours, an increase of 1.0 per cent from 1981 (*see* Chart 14). The transmission line between the British Columbia and United States power systems made it possible to transfer electricity between the two areas, thus saving energy that might otherwise have been wasted. In addition, sales of surplus power to California occurred frequently during the year. The result was a net export of 4,307 gigawatt-hours of electric power.

Chart 14 Electric Power Generation



¹ one gigawatt-hour = one million kilowatt-hours Source: Ministry of Environment

Energy Policy

Provincial initiatives in 1982 continued to promote the policy of attaining energy security and deriving maximum economic benefits from energy resources. A provincially-appointed task force on the marketing of natural gas, chaired by Dr. George W. Govier, an energy consultant, reviewed the institutional structure of gas sales within the province. The provincial government also participated in a federal/provincial task force on the export pricing of natural gas.

The National Energy Board, in January 1982, granted conditional approval to Dome Petroleum Ltd.'s proposed liquified natural gas facility near Prince Rupert. The provincial government, through its natural gas allocation process, had already selected Dome to build the project.

Another provincially-appointed task force submitted a report with respect to the economic viability of a natural gas pipeline to Vancouver Island in April 1983. Public hearings on the Mainland to Island link and on Island transmission will take place in late 1983.

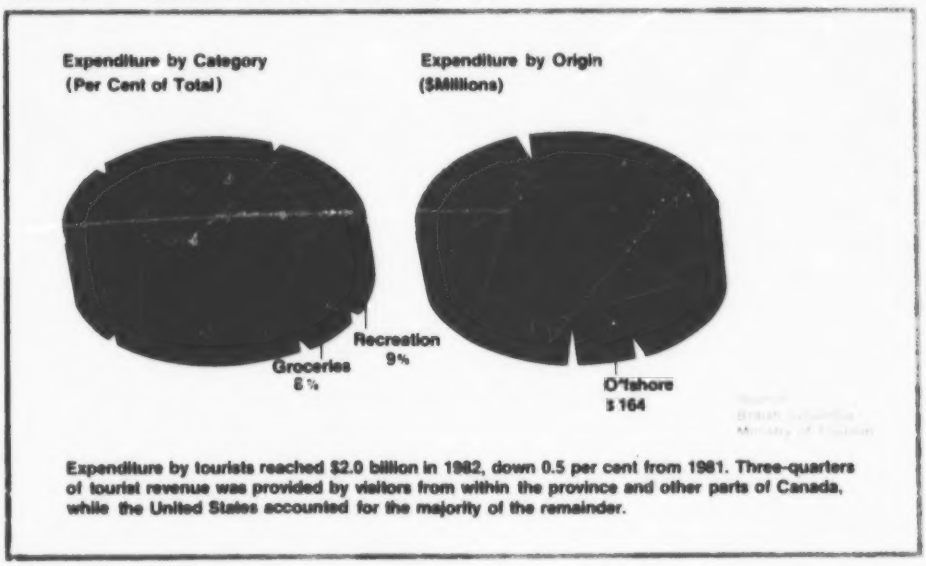
Hearings under the *Utilities Commission Act* were completed in 1982 on British Columbia Hydro's proposed "Site C" power project on the Peace River. The report of the commissioners has been presented to the provincial government. Hearings were also held on a rate increase application by British Columbia Hydro.

The long-standing issue of the regulatory status of Cominco Ltd., and its relationship with the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Limited, was resolved through the Sale of Surplus Power and Exemption Order of July 28, 1982. Cominco is in the process of selling its dams and other assets related to electric generation to West Kootenay. The order exempts Cominco from regulation as a utility and provides the company with greater certainty in industrial planning. West Kootenay is provided guaranteed sources of firm power, greater independence as a utility and an improved financial structure.

Tourism

The travel industry plays a prominent role in the provincial economy by contributing more than five per cent to the gross domestic product and generating more than 70,000 jobs. In 1982, tourists spent an estimated $2.0 billion in British Columbia, down 0.5 per cent from 1981 (*see* Chart 15).

Chart 15 Tourism in British Columbia, 1982



Expenditure by tourists reached $2.0 billion in 1982, down 0.5 per cent from 1981. Three-quarters of tourist revenue was provided by visitors from within the province and other parts of Canada, while the United States accounted for the majority of the remainder.

Tourist expenditure in British Columbia accrues largely to Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland, with these two areas receiving 57 per cent of the travel dollars expended in the province. Table 18 (on the following page) illustrates the distribution of tourist expenditure by region.

Table 18

Regional Market Share of Tourist Expenditure, 1982

	($ millions)	Per Cent of Total
Southwest	695	35
Vancouver Island	445	22
Okanagan-Similkameen	230	11
Thompson	175	9
Yellowhead	150	7
Rocky Mountain	110	5
Kootenay	84	4
Cariboo	70	4
Peace River-Alaska Highway	50	3
Total	2,009	100

Source: British Columbia Ministry of Tourism.

The $50 million federal/provincial Travel Industry Development Subsidiary Agreement (TIDSA), signed in October 1978, is designed to ensure sustained growth in the tourist industry. To enhance diversification of the provincial economy, the agreement focuses on areas outside the Lower Mainland and southern Vancouver Island. More than 210 projects have been offered assistance under TIDSA. Further details of the agreement are described in the section entitled Travel Industry Development.

Agriculture

British Columbia's agriculture and food industry encompasses farmers, farm workers, suppliers of farm inputs, processing plants, wholesale operations, restaurants and retail firms. Production of agricultural products is highly specialized by region, as shown in Table 19.

Table 19

Agricultural Region and Product Specialization, 1982

Area	Product Specialization	Share of Provincial Production
		(per cent)
Peace River	Grains and oilseeds	89
Okanagan-Kootenay	Tree-fruits	97
South Coastal	Berry crops	76
	Eggs and poultry	90
	Milk and vegetables	80
	Pork	67
Thompson-Cariboo and Central Interior	Beef cattle	60

British Columbia's farmers continued to produce and market an increasing value of farm products in 1982. Farm inputs purchased were valued at $686.4 million, while preliminary estimates of farm cash receipts indicate that the products had a record high value of $918.8 million; 4.7 per cent higher than in 1981 (*see* Table 20). After transportation, processing, grading, packaging and marketing, these products had an estimated retail value of $2.5 billion. Total farm net income reached $143.1 million in 1982.

Table 20

British Columbia Farm Cash Receipts

	1977	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)
Grains and oilseeds	20.4	57.4	36.9	−35.7
Horticultural crops	155.1	206.7	215.2	4.1
Cattle and calves	68.9	115.9	131.0	13.0
Hogs	12.9	41.0	51.8	26.3
Dairy products	116.5	195.7	217.2	11.0
Poultry and eggs	85.4	142.8	136.1	−4.7
Other products	61.0	117.7	130.6	11.0
Total	520.2	877.2	918.8	4.7

Table 21 provides further details of recent activity in the agricultural industry.

Table 21

Activity Indicators of the Agricultural Industry

		1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
				(per cent)
Number of agricultural holdings	(thousands)	20	20	0.0
Cultivated land area	(thousand hectares)	947	964	1.8
Farm cash receipts	($ millions)	877	919	4.7
Food and beverage manufacturing shipments	($ millions)	2,605	2,500	−4.0

Agriculture and Food Programs

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food administers programs designed to assist both producers and processors of agricultural products. The programs reflect the government's policy of preserving agricultural land and ensuring a continuing food supply.

Farm Income Insurance

The Farm Income Insurance Program, which is jointly funded by producers and government, paid claims of $30.0 million in the 1982/83 fiscal year. Continued low prices for beef and tree fruits were offset by above-average prices for berries and hogs. Future insurance premiums will be increased, under the terms of the agreements between the government and the producer groups, to offset these claims.

Agricultural Credit Program

In an effort to ease financial constraints and burdens for farm operators, the Agricultural Credit Program, initiated in 1974, has issued 371 loan guarantees to banks and credit unions on agricultural loans totalling $37.5 million. At March 31, 1983 loans of $13.0 million were outstanding, with a contingent liability to the province of $4.3 million. From inception to March 31, 1983, the Partial Interest Reimbursement Program has paid $79.1 million to farm operators to reduce the effective interest rate on agricultural loans.

Farm Product Industry Act

Under the *Farm Product Industry Act*, financial assistance in the form of loans, grants and loan guarantees is provided for the development, expansion and modernization of processing facilities; as an aid to processing firms encountering financial difficulties, where assistance is not otherwise available; and as an encouragement to processors to develop new products and markets for British Columbia grown agricultural products.

Agriculture and Rural Development Agreement

The five-year federal/provincial Agriculture and Rural Development Subsidiary Agreement, signed in July 1977 (and extended in 1982 to July 31, 1983), provides assistance on a shared-cost basis for such projects as Crown range improvement under coordinated resource management plans, major drainage and irrigation systems and research. Under the agreement, $60 million in shared-cost government funding was authorized for projects to be completed by December 31, 1983. At the close of the 1982/83 fiscal year, $34.5 million had been expended for approved projects, while more than $47.0 million had been committed.

Agricultural Research

The ministry also supports agricultural research; $132,000 was allocated in cooperation with the University of British Columbia and a further $87,000 was distributed through the Demonstration of Applied Technology and Economics Program.

Fisheries

Total wholesale value generated by the British Columbia fishing industry was $466.8 million, a decline of 11.4 per cent from 1981. Aggregate landings were an estimated 155,331 tonnes, down 7.5 per cent from 1981, while the landed value was an estimated $240.1 million (*see* Table 22).

Most of the decline in aggregate wholesale value was due to a fall in the value of salmon production. Salmon landings declined by 16.0 per cent to an estimated 62,597 tonnes, while the wholesale value of salmon fell by 15.6 per cent to an estimated $315.3 million. The canned salmon pack contributed only 40.3 per cent to the total wholesale value of salmon, down from 63.5 per cent in 1981.

Table 22

Wholesale Marketed Value of Fish Products

	1972	1977	1981	1982
		($ millions)		
Salmon	114.3	229.8	373.7	315.3
Herring	12.6	97.1	82.5	86.4
Halibut[1]	12.6	12.6	11.2	7.9
Groundfish	6.7	22.0	35.8	33.4
Shellfish	3.3	9.3	13.4	16.7
Other	9.6	.9	10.4	7.1
Total	159.1	371.7	527.0	466.8

[1] Includes halibut landings at United States ports by British Columbia fishermen.
Note: Small differences in totals due to rounding.
Source: Fisheries Production Statistics of British Columbia, Marine Resources Branch, Ministry of Environment.

Herring landings declined by 24.6 per cent in 1982, to an estimated 28,771 tonnes. The wholesale value of herring increased due to a strengthening in the roe herring market and a reduction in the quota allocated to the lower-valued food herring fishery.

Landings in the 1982 groundfish fisheries (including halibut) increased by 22.7 per cent to an estimated 34,100 tonnes, while the wholesale value of these catches declined by 12.1 per cent.

The Federal Commission on Pacific Fisheries Policy, chaired by Dr. Peter Pearse, released its final report in September 1982. Its recommendations concerned fisheries management, habitat monitoring, enforcement, consultation and administration. The commission's proposals regarding the licensing of the commercial fisheries remain under consideration by the federal government.

Manufacturing

The British Columbia manufacturing sector is dominated by the processing and refining of natural resource products. As indicated in Table 23, forest-related industries accounted for 45.1 per cent of manufacturing gross domestic product (GDP) in 1981. Total resource-related manufacturing GDP was $4,917 million, representing 70.7 per cent of total manufacturing GDP.

Table 23

Gross Domestic Product by Manufacturing Industry (at factor cost)

Industry	1981	Share of Manufacturing Total
	($ millions)	(per cent)
Forest-related	3,132	45.1
Metal-related (machinery, fabrication and transportation equipment)	1,076	15.5
Mining-related (including smelting and refining)	981	14.1
Agriculture-related	605	8.7
Fishing-related	199	2.9
Other	957	13.8
Total	6,950	100.0

Note: Small differences in totals due to rounding.
Source: British Columbia Economic Accounts.

Following five years of growth, the value of manufacturing shipments declined by 8.0 per cent in 1982, to $15.4 billion, as shown in Table 24. This decline was a result of the world-wide recession which adversely affected the demand for British

Columbia's resource exports. The largest declines were recorded in the forest- and mineral-based manufacturing sectors. The total value of wood products shipments fell by 13.3 per cent, pulp and paper product shipments fell by 5.3 per cent, primary metals by 24.0 per cent and metal fabricated products by 21.3 per cent. In contrast, petroleum and coal products showed some growth, with the value of shipments increasing by 14.0 per cent.

Table 24

Activity Indicators in Manufacturing

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Change 1980–1981	Change 1981–1982
			($ millions)				(per cent)	
Salaries and wages	2,407	2,776	3,163	3,556	3,881[1]	3,840[1]	9.1	−1.1
Cost of materials used	5,357	6,539	8,137	9,032	9,827[1]	N/A	8.8	N/A
Value added by manufacture	4,499	5,432	6,331	6,567	6,643[1]	N/A	1.2	N/A
Shipment value	10,058	12,223	14,628	15,893	16,798	15,446	5.7	−8.0

[1] Estimated by Central Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Manufacturers

Industrial Development

The Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development is responsible for promoting trade and industrial development in the province. The ministry's main programs are administered by the Small Business and Regional Industrial Development Division and the Trade and Industry Division. The Economics and Statistics Division supports these and other government programs and activities.

Small Business and Regional Industrial Development

The Small Business and Regional Industrial Development Division implements and coordinates intergovernmental and joint government-industry projects and plays a key role in the implementation of subsidiary agreements signed under the federal/provincial General Development Agreement. The division is also responsible for provincial liaison with federal departments on matters of economic and industrial development and for evaluating applications to the federal Foreign Investment Review Agency.

Trade and Industry Division

The Trade and Industry Division pursues four major objectives: to expand and diversify the existing industrial and commercial base in the province; to increase the production and export of British Columbia goods and services; to encourage new investment in the province; and to develop trade policy and promotion strategies for British Columbia.

The results of the division's activities are listed in Table 25. These activities resulted in approximately $6 million in direct sales, more than $70 million in projected sales, and $217 million in new business investment which created in excess of 2,800 new jobs for British Columbia residents.

Table 25

Activities of the Trade and Industry Division, 1982

Activity	1982
Trade missions	34
Number of British Columbia companies assisted in overseas market development	128
Number of incoming buyers	24
Number of companies given assistance to participate in trade shows	74
Number of companies which received technical assistance	29

In 1982/83 the division was engaged in identifying export market opportunities for British Columbia goods and services. The ministry sponsored trade show participation in France (food processors), Germany (chemical equipment), Japan (food and fish), United States (high technology and marine equipment) and Toronto (hotel/restaurant products and equipment).

The Office of Procurement and Industrial Benefits helps British Columbia manufacturers and suppliers participate in the development of British Columbia's mineral and energy resources. Also, the ministry's industrial development group led a mission of high technology companies to the eastern United States.

During 1982/83, staff operating from British Columbia House in the United Kingdom visited more than 250 European companies. They also participated in investment opportunity seminars in the United Kingdom, West Germany and France and represented the province at the world's largest industrial fair in Hanover, West Germany.

In cooperation with other ministries, the International Economic Relations Branch played a major role in the successful development of British Columbia's support against the petition by United States lumber producers for a countervailing duty on Canadian softwood lumber. On May 23, 1983 the United States Department of Commerce made a final determination that exports of Canadian forest products are not being unfairly subsidized through government programs.

LILA/LIFT Programs

The ministry and the British Columbia Development Corporation are responsible for the financing of the corporation's activities under the Low Interest Loan Assistance Program (LILA) and the Low Interest Funding Today (LIFT) Program. The LILA program provides low interest loans of up to $200,000 for eligible manufacturers and processors. The LIFT program, initiated in September 1982, has made $190 million available to manufacturing, processing, and high technology businesses.

General Development Agreement

The 10-year British Columbia/Canada General Development Agreement (GDA) provides for joint cooperation and funding of projects to be undertaken under special purpose subsidiary agreements. The GDA was designed to promote balanced economic development among areas of the province and to provide assistance to targeted areas which require special initiatives to realize development potential. Two major subsidiary agreements under the GDA include the $70 million Industrial Development (IDSA) and the $50 million Travel Industry Development (TIDSA) subsidiary agreements.

Travel Industry Development

Since the inception of TIDSA in October 1978, a total of almost $27 million has been committed to 210 projects, thereby assisting in the creation of more than 2,000 new jobs and attracting more than $100 million in private capital investment. In addition, almost $23 million has been committed to the development of regional and world class ski resorts.

Industrial Development Programs

The five-year IDSA program, which was signed in July 1977, has advanced $48.3 million for 29 industrial land developments, $3.5 million for the establishment of 20 regional economic commissions, and $1.5 million for 80 economic and socio-economic studies. In March 1982, a one-year extension was signed to allow the commitment of remaining available funds. At that time, provision also was made for a $50 million revolving fund to assist in the ongoing development of industrial infrastructure projects.

The Assistance to Small Enterprise Program (ASEP), established under IDSA, was designed to stimulate manufacturing and processing industries by providing interest-free forgivable loans for capital expenditure. At March 31, 1983 when the program ended, assistance totalling $10.1 million had been approved for 572 projects.

The Small Business and Regional Industrial Development Division administers the Small Manufacturers' Development Assistance Program, a part of the LIFT program. Under SMDA, $10 million is available to small businesses involved in manufacturing, processing and high technology by way of interest-free forgivable loans of up to $30,000 for capital expenditures. This program is similar to the now-terminated ASEP, and will enable qualifying small businesses to continue to receive financial assistance. More than 400 applications have been received since the program's inception.

The Small Business and Regional Industrial Development Division also participates in the implementation of the Intensive Forest Management and Agriculture and Rural Development Subsidiary Agreements, as well as the Special Rural Development Agreement. In addition, the division coordinates provincial funding contributions to the Burns Lake Native Development Corporation and the Cooperative Overseas Market Development Program.

Small Business Services

Small business services provide counselling to entrepreneurs in order to improve their business skills and thereby strengthen and stabilize the small business sector of the provincial economy. During 1982 the Small Business Services

Branch responded to more than 20,000 requests for business information and counselling. The branch also sponsored a series of business survival seminars. The branch provides firms with financial assistance to hire consultants for marketing and feasibility studies and 11 associations received financial support to help provide business management learning opportunities to their members.

Economics and Statistics Division

The Central Statistics Bureau, operating under the *Statistics Act*, is responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of economic and social statistics pertaining to the province. The bureau provides statistical data and advice to the business sector and the public as well as to other government ministries.

The Economic Development Policy Bureau is responsible for providing economic analysis and information required to guide government economic policy development. The bureau is also responsible for developing and coordinating the province's industrial policy strategy and acts as the provincial liaison with the federal government on economic development policy matters.

Science and Technology

The Science and Technology Division of the Ministry of Universities, Science and Communications funds scientific research and technological development projects by coordinating research activities of government and by assisting individuals and organizations interested in scientific research and development activities.

Science Council of British Columbia

The Science Council of British Columbia advises the government on research and development priorities. Supported by the Secretariat on Science, Research and Development, the Science Council awards funds to support applied research and development projects. In addition, funding is provided for Graduate Research Engineering and Technology (GREAT) Awards, Industrial Post-Doctoral Fellowships and other projects.

Discovery Foundation

The Discovery Foundation, a non-profit society, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Discovery Parks Incorporated, were established to advance scientific, technological, and industrial research in British Columbia by establishing industrial research parks. These parks provide an opportunity for the industrial sector to work with the academic community in the development of high technology industry. 'Discovery Parks' currently operate adjacent to the British Columbia Institute of Technology and at Simon Fraser University. Two of the major tenants are MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. and Microtel Pacific Research Limited.

British Columbia Research Council

The British Columbia Research Council, a non-profit organization, undertakes both contract and government-funded research and provides assistance to the industrial sector. For 1982, contract funding was provided by the Government of British Columbia (39 per cent), other governments (20 per cent) and industry (41 per cent). Core research funding provided by the provincial government is directed to research programs of provincial priority.

MAP 3

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

Arterial Highways
Railways
Ferry Routes (Main)

Transportation

Provincial Highways

The Ministry of Transportation and Highways administers 43,668 kilometres of provincial roads and rights-of-way, of which 18,242 kilometres are paved and 25,426 kilometres are gravelled. There are 2,329 kilometres of provincial arterial highways in municipalities (*see* Map 3). Provincial highway construction for the year ended March 31, 1983 is summarized in Table 26.

Table 26

Provincial Highway Construction for Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983

	(kilometres)
Construction	
By contract	
four-lane	57
two-lane	99
By day-labour	
four-lane	13
two-lane	141
Total	310
Paving	
New	534
Sealcoat (maintenance)	464
	(number)
Bridges and major highway structures	14
	($ millions)
Highway-bridge expenditure	
Capital	249
Maintenance	225
Total	474

Railways

There are approximately 7,400 kilometres of main line track operated in the province by the British Columbia Railway (BCR), Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), Canadian National Railway (CNR) and other railways.

Via Rail provides rail passenger services on the Canadian National Railway Northline, Prince Rupert to Edmonton; on the Canadian Pacific Railway Transcontinental line, Vancouver to Calgary; and on the E & N Railway line, Victoria to Courtenay.

The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority operates rail freight facilities in the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley. Other railways in the province include the White Pass and Yukon Railway (between Skagway and Whitehorse) and the Burlington Northern Railway (to the Lower Mainland from Seattle). The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway operate railcar barge connections to Vancouver Island, and the Canadian National Railway operates the Aqua-train service between Prince Rupert and Whittier, Alaska.

The Canadian National Railway spent approximately $102.4 million in 1982 for railway capital maintenance and planned expansion, an increase of 37.3 per cent over 1981. Of this amount, approximately $32.6 million (material and labour) was invested in new rail. In addition, the Canadian National invested approximately $77 million in routine maintenance.

The Canadian Pacific Railway invested approximately $96 million in 1982 on track renewal, upgrading and maintenance in British Columbia, an increase of 71.5 per cent over 1981. Of this total, $20 million was spent to install new rail, and $22 million was invested in preparatory work for the proposed double-tracking and tunnel project through Rogers Pass. The remainder of the expenditure was for installation of crushed ballast and cross ties, maintenance of bridges and culverts, installation of "hot box" detectors, and miscellaneous projects.

For information pertaining to the British Columbia Railway, *see* Chapter 4: Crown Corporations and Enterprises.

Coastal Shipping

Many coastal communities in British Columbia are dependent on shipping for the transportation of cargo and passengers. Tug and barge services connect major centres with a number of small communities on Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, the mainland coast and the Queen Charlotte Islands. The British Columbia Ferry Corporation provides drive on/drive off freight and passenger service on its major routes. Small coastal vessels provide a mix of passenger and package freight services.

British Columbia ports handled an estimated 52 million tonnes of domestic shipping in 1981, down 22.6 per cent from 1980. Loadings reached 26.1 million tonnes and unloadings totalled 25.9 million tonnes, down 22.8 per cent and 22.5 per cent respectively.

Deep Sea Shipping

The Port of Vancouver is British Columbia's major seaport, while additional ports are located at Campbell River, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Port Alberni, Powell River and Prince Rupert. These ports have deep-sea facilities and are open year-round.

In 1981, vessels arriving at British Columbia ports from international locations numbered 9,106, while 8,891 vessels departed for international destinations. Approximately 6.1 million tonnes of cargo were unloaded and 51.7 million tonnes of cargo were loaded for foreign destinations.

In 1982, coal and coke remained the leading tonnage export commodity for Vancouver at 15.7 million tonnes (including coal exports from Roberts Bank). Grain exports accounted for approximately 10.0 million tonnes, while lumber and pulp shipments reached 2.4 million and 1.0 million tonnes, respectively. Container traffic declined 12.3 per cent from 1.14 million tonnes in 1981 to 1.0 million tonnes in 1982.

A federal/provincial agreement signed in August 1980 provides for a major expansion of the Roberts Bank Superport. The existing facility has a capacity of more than 10 million tonnes of coal per year, which is to be increased in stages to 40 million tonnes per year. The capacity is to be increased through the doubling in size of existing terminals and through the addition of two new ones, the first of which is expected to be operational by December 1983.

To supplement the existing 15-hectare inner-harbour terminal in Nanaimo, the British Columbia Development Corporation is coordinating the development of the 50-hectare three-berth terminal and industrial port at Duke Point.

In 1982, the Port of Prince Rupert shipped 1.2 million tonnes of grain, compared to 1.36 million tonnes in the previous year. Planned additions of coal and petrochemical terminals will transform the Prince Rupert port to a major bulk export facility. Development of the coal terminal is underway, with Phase One scheduled for completion by November 1983.

The Ministry of Transportation and Highways provides ferry service on 11 saltwater and 20 freshwater routes (comprising lake and river crossings). For the year ended March 31, 1983, these ferries carried 8.5 million passengers and 3.8 million vehicles, with the saltwater routes accounting for 3.3 million of the passengers and 1.2 million of the vehicles. For information pertaining to the British Columbia Ferry Corporation and British Columbia Steamship Company (1975) Ltd., *see* Chapter 4: Crown Corporations and Enterprises.

There are approximately 110 licensed air carriers based in British Columbia, providing scheduled and charter services to domestic and foreign destinations. Licensed bases in the province include more than 200 land-based airports, 63 water-based facilities and 23 heliports. Activity at the province's largest airport, the Vancouver International Airport, is detailed in Table 27.

The provincial Air Transport Assistance Program was established in 1977 to assist the development of community airports and regional air services in British Columbia. To March 31, 1983, provincial grants totalling $15.6 million had been allocated.

Table 27

Activity at Vancouver International Airport*

Totals In Out		1980	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
					(per cent)
Passengers	(thousands)	7,294	7,098	6,557	– 7.6
Airmail	(tonnes)	16,420	16,375	18,412	12.4
Air cargo	(tonnes)	63,154	58,573	64,716	10.5
Aircraft movements	(thousands)	294	288	245	– 14.9

* Based on Transport Canada preliminary estimates

MAP 4

PROVINCIAL PIPELINE NETWORK AND MAJOR HYDROELECTRIC DAMS

DAMS

- A W. A. C. Bennett
- B Hugh Keenleyside
- C Duncan
- D Mica
- E Seven Mile
- F Peace Canyon
- G Kenney
- H Revelstoke

PIPELINES

PETROLEUM – Operating .....

NATURAL GAS – Operating ———

The commercial trucking industry earned revenue estimated at $467 million in 1981 for the movement of goods from sources in British Columbia to destinations in the province and elsewhere in Canada. During the 1982 licence year, approximately 1.16 million passenger vehicles and 436,000 commercial vehicles were licensed in the province, up 1.2 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively from the previous licence year.

In British Columbia there are approximately 2,100 kilometres of crude oil trunk and gathering lines, 5,300 kilometres of natural gas transmission lines and 12,100 kilometres of natural gas gathering and distribution lines (*see* Map 4).

Communications

On March 31, 1982, there were 58 originating AM stations, 15 originating FM stations and 13 originating television stations in the province. In addition, there were 533 rebroadcasting stations in British Columbia comprising 103 AM, 87 FM and 330 television, plus 13 Cancom subscriber television stations (STVs). Through 89 cable systems, local cable television is available to about 80 per cent of the residents of the province. The British Columbia Telephone Company provides more than 99 per cent of the province's approximately two million telephone connections.

The provincial government provides grants to assist in the installation of earth terminals in remote locations. To date, government grants have enabled the installation of approximately 40 terminals.

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Table 1.1

Summary Table of Economic Activity for British Columbia

	Units	1979	1980	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
Annual aggregate indicators						(per cent)
Population	thousands	2,589.5	2,666.1	2,744.2	2,790.1	1.7
Gross domestic product (at market prices)	$ millions	32,596	37,024	42,895	43,624	1.7
Personal disposable income	$ millions	21,127	24,148	27,649	N/A	N/A
Business capital investment	$ millions	4,947	6,254	7,478	6,822	−8.8
Business incorporations	number	17,616	21,380	23,368	11,432	−51.1
Labour statistics						
Labour force	thousands	1,223	1,278	1,337	1,346	0.7
Employment	thousands	1,129	1,191	1,247	1,183	−5.1
Unemployment rate	per cent	7.7	6.8	6.7	12.1	N/A
Prices and earnings						
Consumer price index (Vancouver)	1981 = 100	80.0	87.5	100.0	110.5	10.5
Average weekly earnings	$	327.1	363.5	407.0	445.5	9.5
Other indicators						
Manufacturing shipments	$ millions	14,628	15,893	16,798	15,446	−8.0
Retail sales	$ millions	9,195	10,572	12,000	11,766	−1.9
Non-residential building permits	$ millions	928	1,207	1,335	1,026	−23.1
U.S. housing starts	thousands	1,745	1,292	1,084	1,062	−2.0
Sales of life insurance	$ millions	3,794	4,181	4,631	6,648	43.6
Commodity data						
Lumber production	million m^3	30,357	28,267	24,599	23,467	−4.6
Coal production	thousand tonnes	10,570	10,824	11,753	11,236	−4.4
Farm cash receipts	$ millions	652	750	877	919	4.8
Petroleum and natural gas production	$ millions	896	828	885	913	3.2
Landed value of fish products	$ millions	332	182	231	240[1]	3.9

[1] Estimate.

Table 1.2

Capital and Repair Investment

	1981[1]	1982[2]	1983[3]	Change 1981–1982	Change 1982–1983
		($ millions)		(per cent)	
Utilities	2,916.2	3,461.2	3,608.5	18.7	4.3
Housing	3,465.2	2,388.7	2,380.4	−31.1	−0.3
Primary industries and construction industry	2,622.3	2,320.1	2,293.0	−11.5	−1.2
Institutions and government departments	1,632.6	1,532.6	1,531.7	−6.1	−0.1
Manufacturing	2,501.5	1,688.9	1,137.0	−32.5	−32.7
Trade, finance and commercial	1,743.5	1,474.9	1,391.6	−15.4	−5.6
Total	14,881.3	12,866.4	12,342.2	−13.5	−4.1

[1] Actual.
[2] Preliminary actual.
[3] Intentions.
Source: Statistics Canada Catalogue 61-205.

Table 1.3

Foreign Exports of Major British Columbia Products[1]

	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)
Lumber	909.2	1,911.0	1,846.2	−3.4
Pulp	422.1	1,709.3	1,520.0	−11.1
Coal	71.5	730.9	760.7	4.1
Newsprint	185.1	526.0	566.5	7.7
Fish products	104.8	373.3	365.0	−2.2
Natural gas	74.2	501.4	391.6	−21.9
Aluminum ingots	106.2	403.8	332.1	−17.8
Copper ore and ingots	186.1	358.1	296.6	−17.2
Cedar shingles and shakes	59.8	159.0	144.3	−9.2
Molybdenum concentrates	57.5	233.7	185.0	−20.8
Zinc ore and ingots	59.6	168.2	229.8	36.6
Plywood (softwood)	43.8	110.3	103.9	−5.8
Paper (except newsprint)	33.3	113.9	99.1	−13.0
Lead ores and ingots	29.4	60.3	54.8	−9.1
Trucks	22.3	80.9	47.4	−41.4
Paperboard	17.9	91.2	57.7	−36.7
Chemical fertilizers	34.9	30.8	47.0	52.6
Electricity	3.2	218.7	155.6	−28.8
Logs, poles, and pulpwood	11.7	62.1	93.8	51.0
Pulpwood chips	9.7	87.0	89.4	2.8
Asbestos	20.8	81.8	84.7	3.5
Apples	5.4	29.2	35.6	21.9
Prefabricated buildings and parts	2.8	8.9	13.1	47.2
Alcoholic beverages	23.4	12.5	16.0	28.0
All other products	263.8	1,090.4	1,219.7	11.9
Total	2,758.5	9,152.7	8,755.6	−4.3

[1] Estimated through all Canadian customs ports.

Table 1.4

Exports of British Columbia Products to the United States, Japan, United Kingdom and Other European Common Market Countries

	United States				Japan			
	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)		($ millions)		(per cent)
Lumber	774.3	1,134.2	1,058.8	−6.6	44.3	364.1	384.5	5.6
Shakes and shingles	58.9	154.3	140.4	−9.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Wood pulp	160.4	422.4	403.6	−4.4	56.9	323.2	290.3	−10.2
Newsprint paper	139.7	408.7	457.2	11.9	4.7	3.5	2.3	−34.3
Other paper and paperboard	3.2	22.1	23.4	5.9	1.6	24.8	32.3	30.2
Aluminum ingots	58.5	89.8	40.5	−54.9	31.0	208.8	148.3	−29.0
Zinc ingots	31.0	95.5	108.6	13.7	—	—	—	—
Lead ingots	15.1	29.2	23.3	−20.2	—	1.2	0.7	−41.7
Copper concentrates	7.4	—	19.9	—	170.7	257.7	230.8	−10.4
Molybdenum concentrates	.5	11.6	29.6	155.2	8.0	57.7	50.2	−13.0
Natural gas	74.2	501.4	391.6	−21.9	—	—	—	—
Coal	—	2.9	2.9	—	71.1	491.1	564.6	15.0
Fish products	27.2	45.6	49.3	8.1	23.8	131.8	159.7	21.2
Iron ore and concentrates	—	0.1	—	—	10.7	10.3	12.4	20.4
Other	264.8	1,136.8	1,122.0	−1.3	42.9	238.0	255.4	7.3
Total	1,615.2	4,054.6	3,871.1	−4.5	465.8	2,112.3	2,131.6	0.9

	United Kingdom				Other European Common Market Countries			
	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)		($ millions)		(per cent)
Lumber	37.1	126.5	135.0	6.7	19.8	118.8	110.7	−6.8
Plywood	31.1	54.1	44.4	−17.9	10.3	48.0	47.5	−1.0
Wood pulp	34.6	92.4	77.3	−16.3	119.0	596.6	518.4	−13.1
Paper and paperboard[1]	28.3	56.3	33.9	−39.8	7.9	57.6	33.2	−42.4
Copper concentrates and ingots	—	29.1	5.1	−82.5	7.0	10.2	12.6	23.5
Aluminum ingots	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—
Zinc ingots	16.0	26.2	33.5	27.9	1.6	8.8	11.6	31.8
Lead ingots	11.1	24.6	21.0	−14.6	1.9	2.3	1.7	−26.1
Molybdenum concentrates	10.5	32.5	12.9	−60.3	35.5	126.3	76.6	−39.3
Asbestos fibres	2.3	11.2	8.4	−25.0	3.4	10.8	17.5	62.0
Canned salmon	17.4	57.6	38.3	−33.5	3.7	16.5	10.5	−36.4
Apples	0.1	6.8	6.1	−10.3	—	1.2	0.7	−41.7
Other	12.8	36.7	30.2	−17.7	24.7	157.4	135.0	−14.2
Total	201.3	554.0	446.1	−19.5	239.8	1,154.5	976.0	−15.5

[1] Includes newsprint.

Table 1.5

Exports of Forest and Mineral Products to Major Countries

	Forest Products				Minerals[1]			
	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)		($ millions)		(per cent)
United States	1,165.2	2,282.6	2,241.6	−1.8	228.7	962.4	862.9	−10.3
Japan	114.6	799.8	803.3	0.4	303.5	1,113.4	1,070.7	−3.8
United Kingdom	131.5	331.8	293.8	−11.4	41.8	134.4	84.5	−37.1
Other European Common Market countries	157.2	827.8	713.4	−13.8	58.2	210.7	153.3	−27.2
Australia	40.3	135.4	114.2	−15.7	4.0	16.4	16.5	0.6
Other countries	98.9	472.4	435.6	−7.8	31.9	457.8	514.7	12.4
Total	1,707.7	4,849.8	4,601.9	−5.1	668.1	2,895.1	2,702.6	−6.6

[1] Includes metals in ores and concentrates (iron, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenum, etc.); coal, crude petroleum and natural gas; crude non-metallic minerals (asbestos, clays, sand and gravel, sulphur, limestone, etc.); refined non-ferrous metals (lead, zinc, silver, aluminum, etc.) and petroleum and coal products (butane, propane, fuel oil, gasoline, etc.).

Table 1.6

Imports by Commodity Group Through British Columbia Customs Ports

	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	228.6	907.3	874.7	−3.6
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	72.9	276.8	229.5	−17.1
Other crude materials[1]	45.8	223.1	172.9	−22.5
Fabricated materials				
iron, steel and alloys	98.4	552.7	292.9	−47.0
chemicals, petroleum and coal products	56.1	218.5	207.3	−5.1
wood products, pulp, paper and paperboard	59.0	272.9	151.2	−44.6
textile fabricated materials[2]	22.5	53.9	47.8	−11.3
other fabricated materials	79.7	360.9	312.9	−13.3
Machinery, transportation and other equipment and tools	917.2	4,268.9	3,237.9	−24.2
Personal and household goods[3]	82.6	323.0	297.3	−8.0
All other products[4]	86.1	529.1	432.0	−18.4
Total	1,748.9	7,987.1	6,256.4	−21.7

[1] Includes inedible animal and vegetable products; wood; textile and related fabrics; coal and petroleum products.
[2] Includes leather and rubber fabricated materials; oils, fats, waxes and derivatives; metal fabricated materials (excluding machinery and tools) and structural materials.
[3] Includes wearing apparel and accessories; house furnishings and utensils; toys, games and sporting goods; toiletries; jewellery and silverware.
[4] Includes magazines and newspapers; office supplies; photographic goods; firearms; medicinal and pharmaceutical products and special transactions.

Table 1.7

Total Imports Through British Columbia Customs Ports by Major Countries

	1972		1981		1982		Change in Value 1981–1982
	($ millions)	Per cent of total	($ millions)	Per cent of total	($ millions)	Per cent of total	(per cent)
United States	832.7	47.6	3,770.3	47.4	2,797.5	44.7	−25.8
Japan	499.3	28.5	2,439.6	30.7	1,995.8	31.9	−18.2
Australia	69.1	4.0	197.8	2.5	141.8	2.3	−28.3
United Kingdom	70.1	4.0	124.6	1.6	82.2	1.3	−34.0
Other European Common Market countries[1]	71.3	4.1	351.9	4.4	302.9	4.8	−13.9
Other countries	206.4	11.8	1,069.3	13.4	936.2	15.0	−12.4
Total	1,748.9	100.0	7,953.5	100.0	6,256.4	100.0	−21.3

[1] Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, Italy, Greece. (Figures prior to 1981 revised to include Greece.)

TABLE 2.1

Statement of Provincial Government Investment in Crown Corporations at March 31, 1983

	$
British Columbia Cellulose Company	2
British Columbia Development Corporation	42,500,000
British Columbia Ferry Corporation	5,849,700
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	8,070,096
British Columbia Railway Company	10,235,001
British Columbia Steamship Company (1975) Ltd.	5
Housing Corporation of British Columbia	1
Pacific Coach Lines Ltd.	2
Provincial Rental Housing Corporation	633,512
Surrey Farm Products Investments Limited	1
W.L.C. Developments Limited	1
	67,288,321

TABLE 2.2

Statement of Provincial Government Loans to, and Advances due from, Crown Corporations at March 31, 1983

	$
British Columbia Buildings Corporation	92,209,144
British Columbia Development Corporation	16,596,981
British Columbia Ferry Corporation	1,745,930
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	12,689,861
British Columbia Petroleum Corporation	60,360,916
British Columbia Railway Company	231,459
British Columbia Systems Corporation	432,515
British Columbia Transit	55,864,600
Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	3,631,595
Medical Services Commission of British Columbia	2,723,863
Provincial Rental Housing Corporation	28,710,062
Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia	2,386,510
Other agencies	2,124,219
	279,707,655

Table 2.3

Summary of Activity in Special Purpose Funds and Accounts

The following table summarizes activity in the Special Purpose Funds and Accounts from their commencement to March 31, 1983. Under the *Special Appropriations Act* (SBC 1982, chapter 40), certain fund balances were transferred to the General Fund of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Effective April 1, 1982, this act dissolved certain special funds and created appropriations operated as special accounts within the General Fund.

Perpetual Funds

Perpetual funds, from which the annual interest earnings can be expended, are as follows:

- The British Columbia Cultural Fund (1967) has paid a total of $28.8 million since inception toward the encouragement of community cultural activities.
- The First Citizens' Fund (1968) has contributed a total of $26.7 million toward the cultural, educational and economic advancement of British Columbia Native Indians.
- The Physical Fitness and Amateur Sports Fund (1968) has disbursed a total of $25.6 million to increase government support of amateur sport and activity groups.

Special Purpose Funds

Other funds from which the principal, and in some cases the annual interest earnings, can be expended were as follows:

- The Farm Income Assurance Fund has allocated $273.9 million since the 1973/74 fiscal year to provide a guaranteed annual income for farmers. Producer premiums income to March 31, 1983 totalled $126 million. Expenditure in the 1982/83 fiscal year was $62.1 million. The fund had a deficit of $1.9 million at March 31, 1983.
- The Habitat Conservation Fund was created under the *Wildlife Act, 1981*, to enhance fish and wildlife and their habitat. Revenue is raised through a surcharge on fishing and hunting licences. The Fund balance at March 31, 1983 was $96,000.
- The Industrial Development Subsidiary Agreement Loan Repayment Revolving Fund (1982) accepts principal and interest repayments on industrial loans for reinvestment in future new loans. The fund balance at March 31, 1983 was $19.9 million.
- The Lottery Fund (1974) was established with British Columbia's participation in the Western Canada Lottery Foundation Net proceeds to the province from sales of tickets in British Columbia are used for cultural, recreational and sport purposes. In 1982/83 more than $30 million was paid out of the Lottery Fund, including $8.9 million for recreational and sports programs and $4.3 million for cultural programs. In addition, the British Columbia Heritage Trust received $1.2 million, while almost $3 million was spent to promote health care research. Direct grants of $3.9 million were made to organizations in British Columbia. Administrative costs charged to the fund were $1.5 million.
- The Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund was established by the *Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund Act (1982)*. All non-earmarked natural resource revenues are paid into this fund and, as needed, are transferred to the General Fund. The purpose of the fund is to stabilize the annual growth of General Fund revenue by utilizing fund balances in poor revenue years and building up fund balances during cyclical peaks of natural resource revenue. Payments into the General Fund to March 31, 1983 totalled $541.2 million, equal to the revenue of the fund for the year.

Table 2.3

Summary of Activity in Special Purpose Funds and Accounts—*Continued*

- The Revenue Sharing Fund was established by the *Revenue Sharing Act (1977)* to allocate a specific share of provincial revenue for payment of grants to municipalities and regional districts. Revenue of $235.0 million was allocated in 1982/83. Conditional and unconditional grants paid to local governments totalled $209.6 million (*see* chapter 3: Provincial/Local Relations).

Special Purpose Accounts

Effective April 1, 1982, the *Special Appropriations Act*, S.B.C. 1982, chapter 40 dissolved certain special funds and created appropriations operated as Special Purpose Accounts within the General Fund. These Special Purpose Accounts are as follows:

- The Agricultural Land Development Account (1981) was set up to provide farmers with loans for clearing of agricultural lands and upgrading of irrigation facilities.
- The Barkerville Historic Park Development Account (1980) was established to finance renovations and capital projects at this Cariboo gold rush site. An amount of $5 million was allocated for these purposes.
- The Crop Insurance Stabilization Account (1967) was established to give financial stability through various plans set up to insure agriculture producers against crop loss or damage.
- The Crown Land Account (1979) is a self-sustaining account established for the purposes of financing land and housing developments on a recoverable basis, acquiring and managing land and housing related assets and providing grants to support special land acquisition. The assets of the account include all assets of the former Housing Fund and the assets of the Housing Initiative Program.
- The Downtown Revitalization Account (1980) was established with $25 million to provide aid to municipalities for the provision of public facilities in designated downtown improvement areas. Grants are also paid to private owners to reduce interest costs incurred in restoring building exteriors in these areas.
- The Drug, Alcohol and Cigarette Education, Prevention and Rehabilitation Account (1971) has disbursed a total of $22.7 million. The account has been exhausted, with the programs offered transferred to the Ministry of Health.
- The Energy Development Account (1980) was established with $10 million to provide funding for research and development through the Energy Development Agency. The agency seeks to develop technology related to energy supplies, alternate fuels and conservation.
- The Farm Products Industry Improvement Account (1973) encourages and assists the continued development and expansion of the provincial agricultural industry.
- The Forest and Range Resource Account (1980) was established with $146.6 million to ensure continuity of funding for enhanced management of the forest, range and recreational resources of the province. The account has been exhausted, with the transfer of programs to the Ministry of Forests.
- The North East Coal Development Account (1980) was created with $20 million to provide funds for the provincial share of the coal development in northeast British Columbia.

Table 2.3

Summary of Activity in Special Purpose Funds and Accounts—*Continued*

- The Provincial Computerization of Libraries Account (1980) was established with $3 million to assist public libraries in the province to institute automated cataloguing and circulating systems.
- The Provincial Home Acquisition Account (1967) was increased in 1982/83 by interest earnings of $25.7 million, and was reduced by grant payments of $20.2 million, interest rebates of $1.0 million, payments for life insurance on second mortgages of $.2 million and miscellaneous expenses of $1.4 million. The account balance at March 31, 1983 was $341 million. Mortgages and grants that have been issued are shown in the table below.

Provincial Home Acquisition Account

	Number	Value ($ millions)
Second mortgage loans	125,288	538.6
Home acquisition grants	177,325	167.5
Leasehold and conversion mortgages	971	28.0
Total	303,584	734.1

At March 31, 1983, mortgages outstanding totalled $214.8 million. Loans issued in 1982/83 were $82.3 million. Principal repayments totalled $12.9 million; statutory remissions, $.2 million, and uncollectable loans written off, $.3 million.

Table 2.4

Tax Rate Changes, 1982 and 1983 (to October 21)

(1) The *Income Tax Act* (British Columbia) was amended effective January 1, 1982 to repeal the provincial personal income tax credit and renters' tax credit.

(2) The *Social Service Tax Act* was amended effective midnight April 5, 1982 to extend the list of items which farmers may purchase tax exempt for use in farm production.

(3) The *Social Service Tax Act* was amended effective July 8, 1983, raising the basic tax rate from 6 to 7 per cent on all purchases of tangible personal property in British Columbia. The amendments remove exemptions for long-distance telephone calls and prepared meals priced at $7.00 and more.

(4) The *Gasoline Tax Act* was amended effective midnight April 5, 1982 to exempt from taxation compressed natural gas and propane used to propel motor vehicles.

(5) The *Gasoline (Coloured) Tax Act* was amended effective July 8, 1983 to provide for a tax of 20 per cent of the surveyed pre-tax selling price of marine bunker fuel. Previously, the tax on marine bunker fuel had been based on the tax rate on clear gasoline.

(6) The *Tobacco Tax Act* was amended effective July 8, 1983 to increase the tax rates applied to tobacco products by 25 per cent. The tax rate rose from 40 cents to 50 cents per package of 25 cigarettes. The indexing formula, under which tobacco tax rates are adjusted semi-annually, will be maintained. Under regulations pursuant to the act, commissions paid to collectors are limited to $5,000 per annum.

(7) The *Taxation (Rural Area) Act* was amended to enable owners of land classified as a farm to pay their property taxes up to October 31 without incurring the 5 per cent penalty addition otherwise due if payment is made after July 2 (July 15 in 1982 only).

(8) The *Taxation (Rural Area) Act* was also amended to increase the tax rate on land defined as rural under the act from 10 mills to 12 mills for 1982 and subsequent taxation years.

(9) The *Corporation Capital Tax Act* was amended effective May 1, 1982 to increase the tax rate applicable to chartered banks from 0.8 per cent to 2.0 per cent if the bank's total taxable capital exceeds $500 million.

Table 1.4

Exports of British Columbia Products to the United States, Japan, United Kingdom and Other European Common Market Countries

	United States				Japan			
	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)		($ millions)		(per cent)
Lumber	774.3	1,134.2	1,058.8	-6.6	44.3	364.1	384.5	5.6
Shakes and shingles	58.9	154.3	140.4	-9.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Wood pulp	160.4	422.4	403.6	-4.4	56.9	323.2	290.3	-10.2
Newsprint paper	139.7	408.7	457.2	11.9	4.7	3.5	2.3	-34.3
Other paper and paperboard	3.2	22.1	23.4	5.9	1.6	24.8	32.3	30.2
Aluminum ingots	58.5	89.8	40.5	-54.9	31.0	208.8	148.3	-29.0
Zinc ingots	31.0	95.5	108.6	13.7	—	—	—	—
Lead ingots	15.1	29.2	23.3	-20.2	—	1.2	0.7	-41.7
Copper concentrates	7.4	—	19.9	—	170.7	257.7	230.8	-10.4
Molybdenum concentrates	.5	11.6	29.6	155.2	8.0	57.7	50.2	-13.0
Natural gas	74.2	501.4	391.6	-21.9	—	—	—	—
Coal	—	2.9	2.9	—	71.1	491.1	564.6	15.0
Fish products	27.2	45.6	49.3	8.1	23.8	131.8	159.7	21.2
Iron ore and concentrates	—	0.1	—	—	10.7	10.3	12.4	20.4
Other	264.8	1,136.8	1,122.0	-1.3	42.9	238.0	255.4	7.3
Total	1,615.2	4,054.6	3,871.1	-4.5	465.8	2,112.3	2,131.6	0.9

	United Kingdom				Other European Common Market Countries			
	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)		($ millions)		(per cent)
Lumber	37.1	126.5	135.0	6.7	19.8	118.8	110.7	-6.8
Plywood	31.1	54.1	44.4	-17.9	10.3	48.0	47.5	-1.0
Wood pulp	34.6	92.4	77.3	-16.3	119.0	596.6	518.4	-13.1
Paper and paperboard[1]	28.3	56.3	33.9	-39.8	7.9	57.6	33.2	-42.4
Copper concentrates and ingots	—	29.1	5.1	-82.5	7.0	10.2	12.6	23.5
Aluminum ingots	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—
Zinc ingots	16.0	26.2	33.5	27.9	1.6	8.8	11.6	31.8
Lead ingots	11.1	24.6	21.0	-14.6	1.9	2.3	1.7	-26.1
Molybdenum concentrates	10.5	32.5	12.9	-60.3	35.5	126.3	76.6	-39.3
Asbestos fibres	2.3	11.2	8.4	-25.0	3.4	10.8	17.5	62.0
Canned salmon	17.4	57.6	38.3	-33.5	3.7	16.5	10.5	-36.4
Apples	0.1	6.8	6.1	-10.3	—	1.2	0.7	-41.7
Other	12.8	36.7	30.2	-17.7	24.7	157.4	135.0	-14.2
Total	201.3	554.0	446.1	-19.5	239.8	1,154.5	976.0	-15.5

[1] Includes newsprint.

Table 1.5

Exports of Forest and Mineral Products to Major Countries

	Forest Products				Minerals[1]			
	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)		($ millions)		(per cent)
United States	1,165.2	2,282.6	2,241.6	−1.8	228.7	962.4	862.9	−10.3
Japan	114.6	799.8	803.3	0.4	303.5	1,113.4	1,070.7	−3.8
United Kingdom	131.5	331.8	293.8	−11.4	41.8	134.4	84.5	−37.1
Other European Common Market countries	157.2	827.8	713.4	−13.8	58.2	210.7	153.3	−27.2
Australia	40.3	135.4	114.2	−15.7	4.0	16.4	16.5	0.6
Other countries	98.9	472.4	435.6	−7.8	31.9	457.8	514.7	12.4
Total	1,707.7	4,849.8	4,601.9	−5.1	668.1	2,895.1	2,702.6	−6.6

[1] Includes metals in ores and concentrates (iron, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenum, etc.); coal, crude petroleum and natural gas; crude non-metallic minerals (asbestos, clays, sand and gravel, sulphur, limestone, etc.); refined non-ferrous metals (lead, zinc, silver, aluminum, etc.) and petroleum and coal products (butane, propane, fuel oil, gasoline, etc.).

Table 1.6

Imports by Commodity Group Through British Columbia Customs Ports

	1972	1981	1982	Change 1981–1982
		($ millions)		(per cent)
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	228.6	907.3	874.7	−3.6
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	72.9	276.8	229.5	−17.1
Other crude materials[1]	45.8	223.1	172.9	−22.5
Fabricated materials				
iron, steel and alloys	98.4	552.7	292.9	−47.0
chemicals, petroleum and coal products	56.1	218.5	207.3	−5.1
wood products, pulp, paper and paperboard	59.0	272.9	151.2	−44.6
textile fabricated materials[2]	22.5	53.9	47.8	−11.3
other fabricated materials	79.7	360.9	312.9	−13.3
Machinery, transportation and other equipment and tools	917.2	4,268.9	3,237.9	−24.2
Personal and household goods[3]	82.6	323.0	297.3	−8.0
All other products[4]	86.1	529.1	432.0	−18.4
Total	1,748.9	7,987.1	6,256.4	−21.7

[1] Includes inedible animal and vegetable products; wood; textile and related fabrics; coal and petroleum products.

[2] Includes leather and rubber fabricated materials; oils, fats, waxes and derivatives; metal fabricated materials (excluding machinery and tools) and structural materials.

[3] Includes wearing apparel and accessories; house furnishings and utensils; toys, games and sporting goods; toiletries; jewellery and silverware.

[4] Includes magazines and newspapers; office supplies; photographic goods; firearms; medicinal and pharmaceutical products and special transactions.

Table 1.7

Total Imports Through British Columbia Customs Ports by Major Countries

	1972		1981		1982		Change in Value 1981–1982
	($ millions)	Per cent of total	($ millions)	Per cent of total	($ millions)	Per cent of total	(per cent)
United States	832.7	47.6	3,770.3	47.4	2,797.5	44.7	−25.8
Japan	499.3	28.5	2,439.6	30.7	1,995.8	31.9	−18.2
Australia	69.1	4.0	197.8	2.5	141.8	2.3	−28.3
United Kingdom	70.1	4.0	124.6	1.6	82.2	1.3	−34.0
Other European Common Market countries[1]	71.3	4.1	351.9	4.4	302.9	4.8	−13.9
Other countries	206.4	11.8	1,069.3	13.4	936.2	15.0	−12.4
Total	1,748.9	100.0	7,953.5	100.0	6,256.4	100.0	−21.3

[1] Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, Italy, Greece. (Figures prior to 1981 revised to include Greece.)

TABLE 2.1

Statement of Provincial Government Investment in Crown Corporations at March 31, 1983

	$
British Columbia Cellulose Company	2
British Columbia Development Corporation	42,500,000
British Columbia Ferry Corporation	5,849,700
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	8,070,096
British Columbia Railway Company	10,235,001
British Columbia Steamship Company (1975) Ltd.	5
Housing Corporation of British Columbia	1
Pacific Coach Lines Ltd.	2
Provincial Rental Housing Corporation	633,512
Surrey Farm Products Investments Limited	1
W.L.C. Developments Limited	1
	67,288,321

TABLE 2.2

Statement of Provincial Government Loans to, and Advances due from, Crown Corporations at March 31, 1983

	$
British Columbia Buildings Corporation	92,209,144
British Columbia Development Corporation	16,596,981
British Columbia Ferry Corporation	1,745,930
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	12,689,861
British Columbia Petroleum Corporation	60,360,916
British Columbia Railway Company	231,459
British Columbia Systems Corporation	432,515
British Columbia Transit	55,864,600
Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	3,631,595
Medical Services Commission of British Columbia	2,723,863
Provincial Rental Housing Corporation	28,710,062
Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia	2,386,510
Other agencies	2,124,219
	279,707,655

Table 2.3

Summary of Activity in Special Purpose Funds and Accounts

The following table summarizes activity in the Special Purpose Funds and Accounts from their commencement to March 31, 1983. Under the *Special Appropriations Act* (SBC 1982, chapter 40), certain fund balances were transferred to the General Fund of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Effective April 1, 1982, this act dissolved certain special funds and created appropriations operated as special accou' 's within the General Fund.

Perpetual Funds

Perpetual funds, from which the annual interest earnings can be expended, are as follows:

- The British Columbia Cultural Fund (1967) has paid a total of $28.8 million since inception toward the encouragement of community cultural activities.
- The First Citizens' Fund (1968) has contributed a total of $26.7 million toward the cultural, educational and economic advancement of British Columbia Native Indians.
- The Physical Fitness and Amateur Sports Fund (1968) has disbursed a total of $25.6 million to increase government support of amateur sport and activity groups.

Special Purpose Funds

Other funds from which the principal, and in some cases the annual interest earnings, can be expended were as follows:

- The Farm Income Assurance Fund has allocated $273.9 million since the 1973/74 fiscal year to provide a guaranteed annual income for farmers. Producer premiums income to March 31, 1983 totalled $126 million. Expenditure in the 1982/83 fiscal year was $62.1 million. The fund had a deficit of $1.9 million at March 31, 1983.
- The Habitat Conservation Fund was created under the *Wildlife Act, 1981*, to enhance fish and wildlife and their habitat. Revenue is raised through a surcharge on fishing and hunting licences. The Fund balance at March 31, 1983 was $96,000.
- The Industrial Development Subsidiary Agreement Loan Repayment Revolving Fund (1982) accepts principal and interest repayments on industrial loans for reinvestment in future new loans. The fund balance at March 31, 1983 was $19.9 million.
- The Lottery Fund (1974) was established with British Columbia's participation in the Western Canada Lottery Foundation. Net proceeds to the province from sales of tickets in British Columbia are used for cultural, recreational and sport purposes. In 1982/83 more than $30 million was paid out of the Lottery Fund, including $8.9 million for recreational and sports programs and $4.3 million for cultural programs. In addition, the British Columbia Heritage Trust received $1.2 million, while almost $3 million was spent to promote health care research. Direct grants of $3.9 million were made to organizations in British Columbia. Administrative costs charged to the fund were $1.5 million.
- The Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund was established by the *Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund Act (1982)*. All non-earmarked natural resource revenues are paid into this fund and, as needed, are transferred to the General Fund. The purpose of the fund is to stabilize the annual growth of General Fund revenue by utilizing fund balances in poor revenue years and building up fund balances during cyclical peaks of natural resource revenue. Payments into the General Fund to March 31, 1983 totalled $541.2 million, equal to the revenue of the fund for the year.

Table 2.3

Summary of Activity in Special Purpose Funds and Accounts—*Continued*

- The Revenue Sharing Fund was established by the *Revenue Sharing Act (1977)* to allocate a specific share of provincial revenue for payment of grants to municipalities and regional districts. Revenue of $235.0 million was allocated in 1982/83. Conditional and unconditional grants paid to local governments totalled $209.6 million (*see* chapter 3: Provincial/Local Relations).

Special Purpose Accounts

Effective April 1, 1982, the *Special Appropriations Act,* S.B.C. 1982, chapter 40 dissolved certain special funds and created appropriations operated as Special Purpose Accounts within the General Fund. These Special Purpose Accounts are as follows:

- The Agricultural Land Development Account (1981) was set up to provide farmers with loans for clearing of agricultural lands and upgrading of irrigation facilities.
- The Barkerville Historic Park Development Account (1980) was established to finance renovations and capital projects at this Cariboo gold rush site. An amount of $5 million was allocated for these purposes.
- The Crop Insurance Stabilization Account (1967) was established to give financial stability through various plans set up to insure agriculture producers against crop loss or damage.
- The Crown Land Account (1979) is a self-sustaining account established for the purposes of financing land and housing developments on a recoverable basis, acquiring and managing land and housing related assets and providing grants to support special land acquisition. The assets of the account include all assets of the former Housing Fund and the assets of the Housing Initiative Program.
- The Downtown Revitalization Account (1980) was established with $25 million to provide aid to municipalities for the provision of public facilities in designated downtown improvement areas. Grants are also paid to private owners to reduce interest costs incurred in restoring building exteriors in these areas.
- The Drug, Alcohol and Cigarette Education, Prevention and Rehabilitation Account (1971) has disbursed a total of $22.7 million. The account has been exhausted, with the programs offered transferred to the Ministry of Health.
- The Energy Development Account (1980) was established with $10 million to provide funding for research and development through the Energy Development Agency. The agency seeks to develop technology related to energy supplies, alternate fuels and conservation.
- The Farm Products Industry Improvement Account (1973) encourages and assists the continued development and expansion of the provincial agricultural industry.
- The Forest and Range Resource Account (1980) was established with $146.6 million to ensure continuity of funding for enhanced management of the forest, range and recreational resources of the province. The account has been exhausted, with the transfer of programs to the Ministry of Forests.
- The North East Coal Development Account (1980) was created with $20 million to provide funds for the provincial share of the coal development in northeast British Columbia.

Table 2.3

Summary of Activity in Special Purpose Funds and Accounts—*Continued*

- The Provincial Computerization of Libraries Account (1980) was established with $3 million to assist public libraries in the province to institute automated cataloguing and circulating systems.
- The Provincial Home Acquisition Account (1967) was increased in 1982/83 by interest earnings of $25.7 million, and was reduced by grant payments of $20.2 million, interest rebates of $1.0 million, payments for life insurance on second mortgages of $.2 million and miscellaneous expenses of $1.4 million. The account balance at March 31, 1983 was $341 million. Mortgages and grants that have been issued are shown in the table below.

Provincial Home Acquisition Account

	Number	Value ($ millions)
Second mortgage loans	125,288	538.6
Home acquisition grants	177,325	167.5
Leasehold and conversion mortgages	971	28.0
Total	303,584	734.1

At March 31, 1983, mortgages outstanding totalled $214.8 million. Loans issued in 1982/83 were $82.3 million. Principal repayments totalled $12.9 million; statutory remissions, $.2 million, and uncollectable loans written off, $.3 million.

Table 2.4

Tax Rate Changes, 1982 and 1983 (to October 21)

(1) The *Income Tax Act* (British Columbia) was amended effective January 1, 1982 to repeal the provincial personal income tax credit and renters' tax credit.

(2) The *Social Service Tax Act* was amended effective midnight April 5, 1982 to extend the list of items which farmers may purchase tax exempt for use in farm production.

(3) The *Social Service Tax Act* was amended effective July 8, 1983, raising the basic tax rate from 6 to 7 per cent on all purchases of tangible personal property in British Columbia. The amendments remove exemptions for long-distance telephone calls and prepared meals priced at $7.00 and more.

(4) The *Gasoline Tax Act* was amended effective midnight April 5, 1982 to exempt from taxation compressed natural gas and propane used to propel motor vehicles.

(5) The *Gasoline (Coloured) Tax Act* was amended effective July 8, 1983 to provide for a tax of 20 per cent of the surveyed pre-tax selling price of marine bunker fuel. Previously, the tax on marine bunker fuel had been based on the tax rate on clear gasoline.

(6) The *Tobacco Tax Act* was amended effective July 8, 1983 to increase the tax rates applied to tobacco products by 25 per cent. The tax rate rose from 40 cents to 50 cents per package of 25 cigarettes. The indexing formula, under which tobacco tax rates are adjusted semi-annually, will be maintained. Under regulations pursuant to the act, commissions paid to collectors are limited to $5,000 per annum.

(7) The *Taxation (Rural Area) Act* was amended to enable owners of land classified as a farm to pay their property taxes up to October 31 without incurring the 5 per cent penalty addition otherwise due if payment is made after July 2 (July 15 in 1982 only).

(8) The *Taxation (Rural Area) Act* was also amended to increase the tax rate on land defined as rural under the act from 10 mills to 12 mills for 1982 and subsequent taxation years.

(9) The *Corporation Capital Tax Act* was amended effective May 1, 1982 to increase the tax rate applicable to chartered banks from 0.8 per cent to 2.0 per cent if the bank's total taxable capital exceeds $500 million.

Table 2.5

Comparative Provincial Tax Rates, July 31, 1983

Tax	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland
Personal income (per cent of basic federal tax)	44[1]	38.5[1]	51[1]	54[1]	48[1]	([2])	58.0	56.5	52.5	60
Corporation income (per cent of taxable income)										
General rate	16	11	14	16	15[3]	5.5	14	15	10	16
Small business rate	8	5	10	10	*Nil*[3]	3	9	10	10	12
Corporation capital (per cent of taxable paid-up capital)										
Non-financial corporations	0.2	*Nil*	0.3[4]	0.2	0.3	0.45	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Trust companies	0.6	*Nil*	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1.5
Banks	2.0	*Nil*	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.9	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1.5
Insurance premiums (per cent)[5]	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Gasoline										
Per cent of retail price	20	*Nil*	*Nil*	18.8	20	40	20	20	22	22
Cents per litre	6.48	*Nil*	*Nil*	7.5	7.6	15.8	8.1	8.8	9.7	9.6
Diesel fuel										
Per cent of retail price	([6])	*Nil*	*Nil*	([6])	27	40	23	21	29	26
Cents per litre	6.92	*Nil*	*Nil*	8.6	9.6	14.4	9.1	8.6	12.3	11.4
Retail sales										
General rate (per cent)	7	*Nil*	5	6	7	9[7]	10	10	10	12
Liquor (per cent)	7	*Nil*	10	12	12	9[7]	10	10	37.5[8]	12
Meals (per cent)	7[9]	*Nil*	*Nil*	6	7	10	10	10	10	12
Accommodation (per cent)	6[10]	*Nil*	*Nil*	6	5	*Nil*	10	10	10	12
Tobacco (cents per package of 25 cigarettes)[11]	50	37	52	52.5	61	51	71	35	37.5	112.7

[1] British Columbia has a 10 per cent surtax on provincial tax in excess of $3,500. Saskatchewan has a 12 per cent surtax on provincial tax in excess of $4,000. Manitoba has a 20 per cent surtax on provincial tax in excess of $2,657. Ontario has a 5 per cent surtax on provincial tax in excess of $110.80. For 1984 the Alberta rate is to rise to 43.5 per cent of the basic federal tax.

[2] Quebec levies its own personal income tax which has an approximate range of 50 to 60 per cent of federal tax.

[3] In Ontario, a 14 per cent corporation income tax rate applies to taxable income derived from manufacturing and processing, mining, logging, farming and fishing operations. Small businesses are exempt from taxation until January 1, 1985.

[4] All insurance companies in Saskatchewan are exempt from corporation capital tax.

[5] Tax is payable by insurer. Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia tax life, sickness and accident insurance premiums at two per cent and all other premiums at three per cent. In Newfoundland, an additional 12 per cent tax on premiums is payable by the insured. Most provinces levy an additional tax of one per cent or less on fire insurance premiums to fund the office of the provincial fire commissioner.

[6] In British Columbia, the tax rate on diesel fuel is equal to the tax rate on gasoline plus 0.44 cents. Manitoba has suspended all ad-valorem adjustments on fuel taxes.

[7] A 1 per cent increase in Quebec retail sales tax from 8 per cent to 9 per cent is temporarily in effect until at least the 1984 Quebec budget.

[8] In Prince Edward Island, liquor is taxed under the *Health Tax Act* at 25 per cent and under the *Retail Sales Act* at 10 per cent resulting in a compound tax rate of 37.5 per cent.

[9] Applies to individual meals (including non-alcoholic beverages) served on the premises, priced at $7 or more. Meals less than $7 per person exempt.

[10] In British Columbia, rooms costing $50 or more per night are taxed at 8 per cent.

[11] In British Columbia, the tax on cigarettes is indexed to reflect changes in the retail price. In Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland tax rates of 45, 50, 50 and 76.1 per cent respectively are applied to a determined retail price. The other provinces tax cigarettes by a set amount which cannot be adjusted without a legislative amendment. In Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Ontario tobacco products are also subject to retail sales tax.

Table 2.6

Provincial Taxes

Type	Title and Statutory Reference	Tax Base	Tax Rate	Characteristics
Income	*Income Tax Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 190; 1980, c. 12, s. 7; 1980, c. 50, s. 46; 1981, c. 6; 1982, c. 18; c. 58; 1983, c. 18)	Net income:		Collected under agreement by Revenue Canada—Taxation.
		(1) Corporation	16% of taxable income (8% for small businesses)	
		(2) Personal	44% of basic federal tax payable; 10% surtax on British Columbia tax in excess of $3,500	Reduction of tax where taxable income is $2,930 or less in 1983; refundable tax credit for investors in British Columbia Housing and Development Bonds of 13.5% to individuals; 8% to corporations eligible for the small business tax rate and 16% to other corporations; other non-refundable tax credits for claim against personal and corporate income tax include: Logging Tax Credit, Provincial Political Contributions Tax Credit and Provincial Royalty Tax Rebate.
Capital	*Corporation Capital Tax Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 69; 1980, c. 4; c. 36, s. 16; 1982, c. 6; c. 43, s. 8)	Taxable paid-up capital of $1,000,000 or more; graduated rate effective for paid-up capital between $1,000,000 and $1,250,000	General: ⅛ of 1% Banks: 2 per cent if taxable capital exceeds $500 million; ⅘ of 1 per cent if taxable capital is less than $500 million Trust Companies and Loan Companies: ⅗ of 1%	Exemptions—Corporations with paid-up capital under $1,000,000, credit unions, co-operatives, self-owned apartment corporations, corporations exempt under section 149 (1) of *Income Tax Act* (Canada), family farms.
Inheritance (repealed)	*Succession Duty Act*			
Probate (repealed)	*Probate Fee Act*			
Gift (repealed)	*Gift Tax Act*			
Retail sales	*Social Service Tax Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 388; 1980, c. 52; c. 10, s. 119; c. 49, s. 12; 1981, c. 8; c. 29; c. 15, s. 159, 160; 1982, c. 39; 1983, c. 27)	Purchase and lease price of tangible personal property	General rate 7% Liquor 7%	Collected through vendors and lessors registered under the act, and (or) paid by purchaser; provides for exemptions on restaurant meals priced at less than $7.00 and food for human consumption, coal and coke, fuels taxed under other acts, specified farm implements and machinery when purchased by a *bona fide* farmer, fishing boats and equipment when purchased by a *bona fide* commercial fisherman, water, prescribed medicaments, vitamins and dietary supplements, diabetic and ostomy supplies, hearing-aids, dentures, specified equipment for cripples and invalids, prescribed dental and optical appliances, insulation materials, specified catalysts and direct agents, agricultural feeds, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., sales at less than 15¢, ships of more than 500 tons, children's clothing and footwear, books, periodicals and magazines, specified school supplies, candies and soft drinks, tobacco products taxable under the *Tobacco Tax Act*, certain energy conservation equipment, patent medicines, residential telephone services, telecommunication services, electricity, natural gas and fuel oil purchased for residential use, used mobile homes, yard goods and patterns, work-related safety equipment designed to be worn, bicycles, transporting devices for the handicapped, smoke alarms.

Table 2.6

Provincial Taxes—*Continued*

Type	Title and Statutory Reference	Tax Base	Tax Rate	Characteristics
Accommodation.....	*Hotel Room Tax Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 183; 1981, c. 5, s. 31, 32; c. 15, s. 103; 1982, c. 10, s. 12–22)	Purchase price of accommodation	6%; 8% where $50 or more per day, per unit	Exemptions include accommodations over a two-month period; charges of $10 or less per day; charitable institutions; and trailer parks and campsites.
Tobacco	*Tobacco Tax Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 404; 1981, c. 5, s. 55–57; c. 15, s. 164; 1982, c. 29; 1983, c. 11)	By cigarette, cigar retail price, and weight on other tobacco products	2¢ per cigarette; 3¢ to 30¢ per cigar, 70% of retail price on cigars of more than 49¢; 11½¢ per ½ oz. of tobacco (or 21¢ for 25 grams)	Tax rates on cigarettes and tobacco adjusted semi-annually, based on Vancouver consumer price index subcomponent for tobacco products.
Motor fuel	*Gasoline Tax Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 152; 1980, c. 12, s. 3; 1981, c. 5, s. 16–20; 1982, c. 13)	Per litre.....	Gasoline 6.48¢ Aircraft fuel 3.84¢	Refunds available in specific circumstances defined in the Act and regulations. All quoted tax rates effective July 1, 1983 to September 30, 1983. Rates adjusted quarterly. Gasoline tax rate adjusted to equal 20% of Vancouver retail price less provincial taxes. Exact formula in S.B.C. 1981, c. 5. Aviation fuel tax rate to equal prevailing gasoline tax rate less 2.64¢ per litre; liquid petroleum and natural gas rates to equal gasoline tax rate less 1.10¢ per litre. Handicapped eligible for 100% rebate of gasoline tax. Compressed natural gas and propane used to propel motor vehicles exempt.
	Gasoline (Coloured) Tax Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 151; 1980, c. 50, s. 44; 1981, c. 5, s. 9–15; c. 21, s. 23, 24; 1982, c. 10, s.4–6; 1983, c. 17)	Per litre.....	3.84¢	Fuels coloured purple may be used for a variety of specific primary production and industrial purposes. Tax rate readjusted quarterly to prevailing clear gasoline tax rate less 2.64¢ per litre (except for marine bunker fuel). Family farms and commercial fishermen eligible for lower tax rates on coloured gasoline and motive fuels, adjusted quarterly to prevailing clear gasoline tax rate less 3.74¢ per litre. Natural gas used for operating pipeline compressor stations taxed at 1.1¢ 810.32 litres; not adjusted quarterly.
	Motive Fuel Use Tax Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 285; 1980, c. 12, s. 12; 1981, c. 5, s. 42, 43; 1982, c. 20)	Per litre.....	6.92¢	Applies to any fuel except gasoline, natural gas, propane and butane used in a motor-vehicle on a highway. Refunds available in specific circumstances defined in the Act and regulations. Tax rate adjusted quarterly to prevailing gasoline tax rate plus 0.44¢ per litre. Handicapped eligible for 100% rebate of tax.
Race-meetings	*Horse Racing Tax Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 175; 1980, c. 19; 1982, c. 10, s. 9–10)	Parimutuel betting pool...	7%	3.5% of tax paid to increase purses, maintain a breeders incentive fund, and make grants for breeders societies, operation of race courses and horse racing meets, and equine health research. Net rate to province is 3.5%.
Natural resources..	*Logging Tax Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 248; 1981, c. 5, s. 36–38; 1982, c. 10, s. 26–27)	Net income from logging where in excess of $25,000	10% (Fully recoverable against federal and provincial corporation income tax)	Net income from logging after deducting investment and non-forestry income and a processing allowance.
	Mining Tax Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 267; 1980, c. 12, s. 10–11; 1981, c. 5, s. 39–41; 1982, c. 10, s. 28–29)	Net income from mining operations if a person has an income exceeding the qualifying figure of $50,000	15%	Net income from mining after deducting investment and non-mining income and a processing allowance. Tax not applicable to petroleum, natural gas, or minerals taxed under the *Mineral Resource Tax Act*.

Table 2.6

Provincial Taxes—*Continued*

Type	Title and Statutory Reference	Tax Base	Tax Rate	Characteristics
	Mineral Resource Tax Act (R S B C 1979, c 263; 1980, c 27; 1982, c 43, s 18–22)	Net income from individual mining operations (metallic minerals) other than coal, sand, gravel and certain other industrial metals. No tax on first $50,000 for unincorporated mines or partnerships	17 5%	Net income after deductions including: accelerated capital cost allowances, exploration and development expenses, depletion and processing allowances
	Mineral Land Tax Act (R S B C 1979, c 260; 1980, c 35; 1981, c 19, c 20)	Assessed value of mineral land and production tracts	Basic undesignated mineral land: 62c–$2 47 per hectare	Rates of tax set on sliding scale, dependent on amount and designation of land
Insurance	*Insurance Premium Tax Act* (R S B C 1979, c 205; 1980, c 12, s 8, 9; 1981, c 5, s 34; 1982, c 10, s 24)	Direct premiums written	2%	Exemptions—Benefit societies; mutual corporations with 50% of income from farm or entirely from religious, educational, or charitable institutions; marine; approved medical or hospitalization plans; Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (basic auto insurance only)
	Fire Services Act (R S B C 1979, c 133; 1980, c 13; 1981, c 15, s 95; 1982, c 49)	Direct premiums written for fire hazard	1%	Exemptions—Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (basic automobile insurance only)
Real Property	*Taxation (Rural Area) Act* (R S B C 1979, c 400; 1980, c 12, s 17, 18; c 18, s 21, 22; c 49, s 14; 1981, c 5, s 52-54; 1982, c 27-28)	Assessed value of land and improvements in rural areas (outside municipalities). Assessment determined under *Assessment Act*		For 1982, the percentages of actual value at which various classes of property were assessed are as follows: Farm 10% of value of land for farming purposes; Residential 10%; Seasonal Resort and Recreational 10%; Business 24 5%; Industrial 34%; Utilities 35%; Machinery and Equipment 28%; Forestry 40%; Tree Farms 80%. For 1983 the percentages of actual value which the various classes of property were assessed at remained the same as the percentages shown for 1982.
			Farm land (1/2 of 1%)	Improvements and fruit-trees exempt; land assessed at farm value.
			Rural land (1 2%)	Includes residential, commercial and industrial properties. Land and improvements taxed on full assessed values. Assessed at the percentage of actual value fixed annually by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
			Tree-farm land (1%)	To encourage sustained-yield forestry practices on privately owned forest land, assessed value is capitalized net return.
			Timber land (1/2%)	Inventory value of forest crop included in land assessment.
			Wild land (3%)	Lands without any improvements at present use.
			Forest land (1%)	Timber leases and licences outside tree-farm licences. Tax exempt if within a tree-farm licence.

Table 3.1

Major Provincial Programs for Local Government

Type	Statutory Reference	Basis	Rate	Remarks
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY				
Provincial government property grant	*Municipal Aid Act*	Assessed value of improved properties	The individual mill rate of the municipality and regional district containing the property	Assessed at commercial rate.
REVENUE SHARING				
Unconditional municipal grant	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Municipal population, expenditure and assessment	75 per cent of available funds distributed in proportion to population; 20 per cent in proportion to expenditure and assessment	Largest single source of municipal grants.
Basic municipal grant	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Municipal status	$30,000 minimum per municipality; $60,000 maximum	
Water facilities assistance	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Local area taxable capacity	75 per cent of excess annual debt-servicing cost over a basic 2½ mill real property tax levy	Assistance toward capital cost of construction of approved water facilities.
Sewerage facilities assistance	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Local area taxable capacity	75 per cent of excess annual debt-servicing cost over a basic 2½ mill real property tax levy	Assistance toward capital cost of construction of approved sewerage facilities.
Housing growth grants	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Self-contained dwelling units and serviced mobile home sites	$10,000,000 distributed in proportion to net starts	Provided in recognition of municipal growth costs.
Major municipal highway grants	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Approved construction or acquisition costs	50 per cent of shareable costs	Designed to promote transportation networks and associated land use.
Municipal planning grants	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Approved costs for plan preparation	Two-thirds of approved costs	Annual ceiling of $2 million.
Regional district basic grant	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Regional district status	$30,000 per regional district	Reserve fund requirement where requisition revenue is less than $60,000.
Regional district administration grant	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Regional district status	$10,000 per regional district	Unconditional.
Regional district planning grant	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Size and planning program	Amount varies according to population and approved planning costs	Annual ceiling of $1 million.
Accelerated mobile home grant	*Revenue Sharing Act*	Mobile home park development	Amount varies according to closure situation, land price and model by-law compliance; maximum $1,000 per unit	Annual ceiling of $1 million.

Table 4.1

Major British Columbia Crown Corporations and Enterprises

Corporate Entity	Statutory Authority	Minister Responsible	Functions
British Columbia Assessment Authority	*Assessment Authority Act*	Minister of Finance	Assessment of all real property within the province for taxation purposes.
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	*Hydro and Power Authority Act*	Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources	Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity; distribution of gas; rail freight transportation.
British Columbia Railway Company	*British Columbia Railway Act*	Minister of Industry and Small Business Development	Operation of railway.
Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	*Insurance Corporation Act*	Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs	Provision of automobile insurance plan and general insurance services.
British Columbia Ferry Corporation	*Ferry Corporation Act*	Minister of Transportation and Highways	Operation of coastal ferry service.
British Columbia Petroleum Corporation	*Petroleum Corporation Act*	Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources	Purchase and resale of natural gas to raise revenue in lieu of Crown royalties.
British Columbia Development Corporation	*Development Corporation Act*	Minister of Industry and Small Business Development	Provision of assistance to industry and development of industrial land to promote economic development.
British Columbia Cellulose Company	*British Columbia Cellulose Company Act*[1]	Minister of Industry and Small Business Development	Holding provincial ownership in Ocean Falls Corporation (non-operating pulp mill and townsite).
British Columbia Harbours Board	*Harbour Board Act*[1]	Minister of Industry and Small Business Development	Promotion of the development of harbour facilities, access to such facilities and related industrial development.
British Columbia Steamship Company (1975) Limited	*Ministry of Transportation and Highways Act; Canada Corporations Act*	Minister of Transportation and Highways	Operation of daily summer ferry service between Victoria and Seattle, Washington.
Provincial Rental Housing Corporation	*Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act; Company Act*	Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing	Holding provincial ownership in public housing units.
British Columbia Housing Management Commission	*Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act*	Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing	Management of provincial and federal-provincial public housing units and administration of rent supplement programs.
British Columbia Buildings Corporation	*British Columbia Buildings Corporation Act*	Provincial Secretary and Minister of Government Services	Provision of accommodation for government ministries and certain government entities.
British Columbia Systems Corporation	*System Act*	Minister of Finance	Provision of data processing services for government ministries and certain government entities.
British Columbia School Districts Capital Financing Authority	*School District Capital Finance Act*	Minister of Finance	Provision of capital funds required by school districts.
British Columbia Regional Hospital Districts Financing Authority	*Hospital District Finance Act*	Minister of Finance	Provision of capital funds required by regional hospital districts.
British Columbia Educational Institutions Capital Financing Authority	*Educational Institution Capital Finance Act*	Minister of Finance	Provision of capital funds required by universities, colleges and institutes.
British Columbia Transit	*British Columbia Transit Act*	Minister of Human Resources	Provision and maintenance of public transportation systems.
Liquor Distribution Branch	*Liquor Distribution Act*	Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs	Purchase and resale of alcoholic beverages.
Pacific Coach Lines Limited	*Company Act*	Minister of Municipal Affairs	Operation of inter-urban passenger bus system.
Provincial Capital Commission	*Capital Commission Act*	Minister of Finance	Beautification of the Capital Improvement District and management of properties in commission control.
British Columbia Place Ltd.	*British Columbia Place Act; Company Act*	Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources	Establishment, planning and development of the British Columbia Place site in Vancouver and construction and operation of a 60,000-seat multi-purpose domed stadium.
Expo 86 Corporation	*Expo 86 Corporation Act*	Minister of Tourism	Planning, developing and hosting a 1986 world exposition on transportation in Vancouver.
W.L.C. Developments Ltd.	*Company Act*	Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing	Administer and develop assets of the former Whistler Village Land Company.

[1] This legislation was repealed on October 21, 1983.

Table 4.2

Long-Term Funds Provided to Provincial Crown Corporations During the Five Years Ended March 31, 1983: From Provincial Trusteed Funds, the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund and Public and Private Issues

Provincial Crown Corporations	Fiscal year ended March 31				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	($ millions)				
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority					
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	51.8	17.0	78.7	—	—
Provincial trusteed funds	425.0	550.0	100.0	—	—
Public issues	—	—	150.0	1,335.0[1]	677.3[1]
	476.8	567.0	328.7	1,335.0[1]	677.3[1]
British Columbia Railway Company					
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	—	41.4	—	—	—
Provincial trusteed funds	—	45.0	—	—	—
Private issues	—	—	—	18.0[1]	6.8[1]
	—	86.4	—	18.0[1]	6.8[1]
British Columbia School Districts Capital Financing Authority					
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	91.3	88.6	64.5	99.5	123.0
Provincial trusteed funds	—	—	5.2	—	25.0
Private issues	—	—	—	11.4[1]	0.6[1]
	91.3	88.6	69.7	110.9[1]	148.6
British Columbia Educational Institutions Capital Financing Authority					
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	25.3	33.5	58.4	104.1	82.6
Provincial trusteed funds	—	1.0	—	—	—
Private issues	—	—	—	6.0[1]	—
	25.3	34.5	58.4	110.1[1]	82.6
British Columbia Regional Hospital Districts Financing Authority					
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	57.0	83.8	81.5	128.1	105.7
Provincial trusteed funds	—	—	—	—	15.3
Private issues	—	—	—	—	12.0
	57.0	83.8	81.5	128.1	133.0
British Columbia Buildings Corporation					
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	35.1	18.3	19.0	20.0	49.6
Provincial trusteed funds	—	—	50.0	—	109.9
Public issues	—	—	—	40.0[1]	100.0
	35.1	18.3	69.0	60.0[1]	259.5
British Columbia Systems Corporation					
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	—	—	—	26.5	—
Private issues	—	—	—	13.7[1]	21.6[1]
	—	—	—	40.2[1]	21.6[1]
British Columbia Development Corporation					
Private issues	—	—	—	59.9[1]	6.0
	—	—	—	59.9[1]	6.0[2]
British Columbia Petroleum Corporation					
Private issues	—	—	—	19.9	30.0
	—	—	—	19.9	30.0

[1] Foreign borrowings converted to Canadian dollars.
[2] Figure includes $6 million borrowed by BCDC from British Columbia Housing and Employment Development Financing Authority

Table 4.2

Long-Term Funds Provided to Provincial Crown Corporations During the Five Years Ended March 31, 1983: From Provincial Trusteed Funds, the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund and Public and Private Issues—*Continued*

Provincial Crown Corporations	Fiscal year ended March 31				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
			($ millions)		
British Columbia Transit					
CPP	—	—	—	—	17.3
Private issues	—	—	—	—	26.1
	—	—	—	—	43.4
British Columbia Housing and Employment Development Financing Authority					
Trusteed Funds	—	—	—	—	6.0
	—	—	—	—	6.0
Totals					
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	260.5	282.6	302.1	378.2	378.2
Provincial trusteed funds	425.0	596.0	155.2	—	156.2
Public and private issues	—	—	150.0	1,503.9[1]	880.4[1]
	685.5	878.6	607.3	1,882.1[1]	1,414.8[1,3]

[1] Foreign borrowings converted to Canadian dollars.
[3] Net new borrowing, after elimination of interagency borrowing, is $1,408.8 million.

Table 5.1

Major Provincial Programs for People

Type	Statutory Reference	Basis	Rate	Remarks
EDUCATION PROGRAMS				
Public schools	*School Act, Education (Interim) Finance Act*	Approved operating and capital costs of each school district	(a) In 1982-83 an interim education finance formula was introduced, guaranteeing a basic operating grant to each school district of 60 per cent of its shareable operating budget. Each district is eligible for a further operating grant to a maximum of 35 per cent of its shareable operating budget. This additional grant is determined on the basis of wealth in the district as measured by residential assessed values per pupil. The basic program is determined annually, based on enrolments, approved operating costs of the preceding calendar year and other budgetary requirements. (b) A capital grant not exceeding 50 per cent of those debt service costs up to the equivalent of 6 mills, plus 75 per cent of debt service costs over 6 mills and up to 12 mills, plus 90 per cent of any additional costs. Under this formula a district's share of debt service costs will not be greater than the equivalent of 4½ mills plus 10 per cent of any costs over the equivalent of 12 mills	Statutory levy on non-residential property is determined annually.
Independent schools	*School Support (Independent) Act*	Operating support grants	Based on 9 per cent (Group 1) and 30 per cent (Group 2) of the public school per pupil operating cost.	
Universities	*University Act*	Operating grants	(a) Grants for operating expenses approved on recommendation of Universities Council	
		Capital grants	(b) Full cost of servicing debt for approved capital projects and acquisition of certain equipment items	
Colleges and Provincial Institutes	*College and Institute Act*	Operating grants	(a) Grants for operating expenses approved by the Ministry of Education	
		Capital grants	(b) Full cost of servicing debt for approved capital projects and acquisition of minor capital items	
British Columbia Institute of Technology	*Institute of Technology Act*	Operating grants	(a) Grants for operating expenses approved by the Ministry of Education	
		Capital grants	(b) Full cost of servicing debt for approved capital projects and acquisition of minor capital items	
Student Aid		Need	Grants up to $2,400 and part-time campus employment for students demonstrating financial need	
HEALTH PROGAMS				
Hospital care (including construction and equipment)	*Hospital Insurance Act*	In-patient care (includes acute, rehabilitation, and extended care)	*Per diem* approved rate payments to hospitals for care of all qualified provincial residents	Patient charge of $8.50 *per diem* effective September 1, 1983 while hospitalized for acute and rehabilitative care; patient charge of $12.75 *per diem* for extended care. (No user charge for extended care for persons under the age of 19.)
		Out-patient care	Payment made for a wide range of services, including day-care surgery	Patient charge of $10.00 for emergency services or minor surgery and $8.00 charge for day surgical services.
		Hospital equipment	Grants of one-third to 100 per cent on major moveable depreciable equipment	
	Hospital District Act	Approved capital costs	60 per cent of debt service costs for approved construction and fixed equipment up to an amount equalling a levy of 4 mills on the net taxable value of land and improvements, plus 80% of any remaining expense	
Long-term care (A) Residential care	*Community Care Facility Act*	Need	Individual pays $11.50 *per diem* for basic accommodation. Province provides balance (approx. $8 to $35 per day)	Effective January 1, 1978. Includes private hospitals, community care facilities, mental health boarding homes and extended care hospitals.
(B) Home care (a) Home care nursing and home preparation		Need	Province pays 100 per cent	
(b) Homemaker services	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Need	User charge levied based on income	Province pays 90 to 100 per cent (including federal government contributions).

Table 5.1

Major Provincial Programs for People—*Continued*

Type	Statutory Reference	Basis	Rate	Remarks
Medical services	*Medical Service Act*	Premium rates	Medical services monthly premium rates effective April 1, 1982, are: $15 per single person, $28 per family of two, and $32 per family of three or more	
		Income or need	Subsidy of 90 per cent of medical care premiums for those with taxable income in previous year of $1,940 or less or under temporary financial hardship; 50 per cent subsidy for those with taxable income in previous year between $1,940 and $2,880	
Dental care	*Medical Service Act*	Income or need	Plan pays 100 per cent of insured benefits for clients of the Ministry of Human Resources; 75 per cent for recipients of premium assistance from the Medical Services Plan; 50 per cent of insured benefits for those 65 and over or 14 and under; 100 per cent of a special preventative care package for children	Maximum payment is $700 per year. The plan has been suspended effective September 1, 1982 for all but Human Resources clients.
Ambulance service	*Health Emergency Act*	Transportation, resuscitation and advanced life support	Net cost paid by province	Patient (resident of province) charged fee of $25 plus 26 cents per kilometre over 40 kilometres, up to a maximum $162.
PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAMS				
Home owner property tax grants	*Home Owner Grant Act*	Per eligible home owner	$380 plus additional $250 for home owners 65 and over, for certain persons on income assistance or pension, and for eligible handicapped persons.	Minimum tax payable, $125; $1 if eligible for supplemental grant; applies first to school taxes.
Real property tax deferment	*Land Tax Deferment Act*	Per resident home owner age 65 or over, widowed spouse, handicapped	Deferment of 100 per cent of net property tax	Deferred taxes allowed only where property is eligible for home owner grant.
HOUSING PROGRAMS				
B.C. Housing Management Commission	*Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act*	Income and housing need	Rent is subsidized to 30 per cent of income for units operated by BCHMC and designated units in non-profit and private market housing.	The 30 per cent rent scale was announced July 7, 1983. It applies to all new tenants but will be phased in over 3 years for existing tenants.
Home ownership assistance	*Home Purchase Assistance Act*	Established residency and home cost:		Application may be made within one year after purchase of home; available on new or used housing falling within prescribed price limits.
		(a) First Home Grant on new or older homes	$1,000	Discontinued July 7, 1983.
		(b) Family First Home Grant on new or old homes. Family to include one dependent child	$2,500	Discontinued July 7, 1983.
		(c) British Columbia Second Mortgage	Second mortgage of up to $10,000 providing applicant has not benefitted previously	New or used homes under $85,000 are eligible.
B.C. Home Program	*Homeowner Interest Assistance Act*	Mortgage interest rates over 12 per cent	Interest free loans available to Sept. 30, 1985 to reduce the interest rate to 12 per cent on the first $60,000 of mortgage debt.	Interest free loans are repayable in 1985.
Rental Housing for Disabled	*Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act*	Income and housing need	Rent on special purpose design units for disabled persons is subsidized to 30 per cent of income.	The 30 per cent rent scale was established July 7, 1983. It applies to all new tenants but will be phased in over 3 years for existing tenants.
Senior citizens' homes	*Housing Construction (Elderly Citizens) Act*	Total cost of construction and community need	Grant up to ⅓ total cost of self-contained low-rental housing units	Province may supply site on lease basis. Rental assistance available.
Mobile home registry	*Mobile Home Act*	Mobile home registration similar to land registry system for real property	Registration, $50; ownership transfer, $25; security instrument, $25; transport permit, $10	Protection to sellers and purchasers. Lenders secure financial interest in mobile home unit.
INCOME ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS				
Income assistance (social allowance, age benefits, and supplement to old age security, and handicapped persons' income assistance)	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Income and need	Income assistance: Unemployable single persons and persons 60–64 years, $430 per month maximum. Employable single persons under 60 years, $375 per month maximum. Couples both unemployable and under 60 years, $675 per month maximum; employable couples under 60 years, $620 per month maximum. Couples age 60–64, $675 per month. Employable single parent with one child, $640 per month maximum, and unemployable single parent with one child, $675 per month maximum. Unemployable persons under 60 years receive the maximum rate after 4 months on income assistance. Persons age 65 and older, or age 60–64 in receipt of spouse's allowance, may receive a monthly supplement to raise their income to $548.14 for singles, and $1,001.32 for couples, effective April 1, 1983.	Province pays 93 to 100 per cent of allowance, according to type of expenditure (including federal contribution).
		Disability and need	Income Assistance rates effective April 1, 1983: Single handicapped person, $548.14 monthly maximum; couple, with one person handicapped, $865 monthly; couple, both persons handicapped, $1,001.32	

Table 5.1

Major Provincial Programs for People—*Continued*

Type	Statutory Reference	Basis	Rate	Remarks
Elderly renters' assistance	*Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters Act*	Tenants age 65 and over in financial need	Monthly payments equal to 75 per cent of rent in excess of 30 per cent of income	Maximum claimable rent of $365 month for a couple and $330 month for a single person.
Health care services	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Need	Comprehensive health care to persons receiving income assistance benefits and to children in care	Province pays 93 to 100 per cent, according to type of expenditure (including federal contribution).
Pharmacare	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Age or income	(a) Free prescription drugs for persons aged 65 and over (b) 80 per cent subsidy of prescription drug costs over $125 for a family or for a single person in each calendar year	Province pays 100 per cent (including federal contribution).
Services for the mentally retarded	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Income or need	Institutional and community based residential care; achievement centres; community living skills	Province pays up to 100 per cent according to type of expenditure (including federal contribution).
Family support homemaker services	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Need	Temporary homemaker services for the care of children	Province pays up to 100 per cent (including federal contribution).
Child day care	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Income and need	Subsidy for each child	Province pays up to 100 per cent (including federal contribution).
		Approved capital and equipment costs	Grants to day care centres	Province pays 100 per cent (including federal contribution).
Infant development program	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Need	Fully subsidized	
Family and children's services (protection services, payments to foster, group, and therapeutic homes, specialized treatment resources, special services to children, rehabilitation resources, family support, homemaker services, adoption and infant development program)	*Family and Child Service Act*	Need and or income	(a) Foster care rates: $169.98 to $289.50 per month according to age; special rates for authorized care or services (b) Other services provided through a contracted basis, subsidy to parents, or grant to a community agency	Province pays up to 100 per cent according to type of expenditure (including federal contribution).
Community human resources and health centres	*Community Resource Board Act*	Approved operating costs	Grants for administration and service costs in three centres (Granisle, James Bay in Victoria and Queen Charlotte Islands)	Province pays up to 100 per cent according to grant purpose (including federal contribution).
Community grants	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Approved operating costs	Grants for various community-based projects and services, including crisis centres, family support and counselling, youth programs, programs for handicapped, volunteer bureaus and multi-service agencies	Province pays 100 per cent (including federal contribution).
Individual Opportunity Program (Incentive allowance, employment opportunity program, job action, work tools, clothing and transportation, education and training assistance, work activity projects)	*Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act*	Income and Need	Assistance and incentives vary among programs	Various forms of incentives and assistance to prepare income assistance recipients for return to work.
OTHER PROGRAMS				
Highways	*Highway Act*	Provincial highways in municipalities	Arterials, 100 per cent; secondary, 50 per cent for capital works, 40 per cent for maintenance	
Rapid transit	*British Columbia Transit Act*	Planning and funding of transit services	Shared-cost formula	Funding responsibility for local transit now rests with the authority.
Regional and community parks	*Park (Regional) Act, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act*	Assistance to regional districts in the acquisition of parks	One-third of expenditure on acquisition of land	$1.2 million grants-in-aid in 1982-83.
		Transfer of Crown land and Class C parks of purely local significance	Nominal rates for Crown land	
Library grants	*Library Act*	Population served (and area served in the case of regionally organized libraries)	Rates are established annually	
Provincial guaranteed debt			Guaranteed debt of self-liquidating obligations of municipalities and other local governments for water, sewerage, drainage, schools, hospitals, etc., at March 31, 1983, was $1,741,046,424.	

Table 6.1

Volume of Mature Timber[1]

Species	Million cubic metres	Per Cent of Total
Western hemlock	1,836	22.7
Spruce	1,751	21.7
Balsam	1,490	18.4
Lodgepole pine	1,121	13.9
Western red cedar	914	11.3
Douglas fir	530	6.6
Cypress	172	2.1
Aspen	131	1.6
Cottonwood	46	0.6
All others	92	1.1
Total	8,083	100.0

[1] Based on Forest Inventory Statistics of British Columbia, 1973.

Table 6.2

Timber Scaled by Species

Species	1972	1981*	1982*	Change 1981–1982
		(thousand m^3)		(per cent)
Balsam	6,988	7,519	6,924	−7.9
Cedar	6,535	6,736	6,086	−9.6
Douglas fir	9,168	6,599	6,122	−7.2
Lodgepole pine	7,035	12,272	11,929	−2.8
Spruce	13,355	14,212	14,361	−1.0
Western hemlock	10,989	10,542	9,418	−10.7
All others	1,537	1,605	1,390	−13.4
Total	55,607	59,485	56,230	−5.5

*Based on Monthly Timber Scale Reports from Ministry of Forests; subject to revision.

Table 6.3

Metal, Mineral, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

	Unit	1980 Quantity	1980 Value	1981 Quantity	1981 Value	1982[1] Quantity	1982[1] Value
Metals		(000)	($ millions)	(000)	($ millions)	(000)	($ millions)
Copper	kg	264,675	670.6	290,088	611.3	267,513	483.3
Gold	g	7,477	170.1	7,760	136.1	7,458	111.8
Iron concentrates	t	653	13.7	602	14.3	772	19.6
Lead	kg	76,709	66.1	84,854	61.5	83,119	44.5
Molybdenum	kg	11,180	288.9	12,933	198.2	14,942	184.4
Silver	g	203,802	156.5	403,755	152.4	458,015	135.6
Zinc	kg	67,481	49.4	79,215	67.0	63,955	55.1
Other		—	13.6	—	5.8	—	4.3
Total		—	1,429.0	—	1,246.7	—	1,038.5
Industrial Minerals							
Asbestos	t	100	81.7	91	76.8	78	68.4
Sulphur	t	359	21.7	508	33.3	460	32.2
Other		—	12.5	—	12.4	—	9.2
Total		—	115.9	—	122.5	—	109.9
Structural Materials		—	242.3	—	200.8	—	156.8
Coal	t	10,824	461.5	11,753	554.3	11,236	573.0
Petroleum and Natural Gas							
Crude oil	10^3m^3	2,002	189.6	2,036	236.2	2,040	327.7
Natural gas to pipeline	10^6m^3	8,932	612.5	8,063	616.8	7,300	551.1
Other		—	26.2	—	31.6	—	34.1
Total		—	828.3	—	884.6	—	912.9
Totals, all metals, minerals and fuels		—	3,077.0	—	3,008.8	—	2,791.1

[1] Estimated.

Note: Small differences in total due to rounding.

Conversion table
.9072 tonnes (t) = one short ton.
.4536 kilograms (kg) = one pound.
31.1035 grams (g) = one troy ounce.
.1590 cubic metres (m^3) = one barrel.
.0283 cubic metres (m^3) = one standard cubic foot.

Table 6.4

Total Metal, Mineral, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

	($ millions)		($ millions)
1971	528.0	1977	1,788.1
1972	636.2	1978	1,972.1
1973	1,109.4	1979	2,949.4
1974	1,264.2	1980	3,077.0
1975	1,364.0	1981	3,008.8
1976	1,520.3	1982 (estimate)	2,791.1

Table 6.5

Electric Power Generation

Year	Generation Hydro[2]	Thermal	Total	Net Exchange[3]	Provincial Load[4]
			(in gigawatt-hours[1])		
1972	29,458	2,136	31,594	(834)	30,760
1973	33,592	4,402	37,994	(4,813)	33,181
1974	34,043	1,820	35,863	(2,263)	33,600
1975	31,228	3,122	34,350	(1,839)	32,511
1976	36,789	1,859	38,648	(2,104)	36,544
1977	41,408	1,851	43,259	(4,733)	38,526
1978	40,769	1,836	42,605	(2,398)	40,207
1979	41,241	2,245	43,486	(1,920)	41,566
1980	41,086	2,535	43,621	(692)	42,929
1981	49,525	1,636	51,161	(7,828)	43,333
1982	46,248	1,826	48,074	(4,307)	43,767

[1] One gigawatt-hour (Gwh) = 1 million kilowatt-hours.
[2] Includes hydro-mechanical generation.
[3] Net import (export) from (to) other provinces and the United States.
[4] Electricity consumed within the province.

Table 6.6

Major Producers of Electric Power in British Columbia

	Installed Capacity at March 31, 1983 (Kilowatts)		
	Hydro	Thermal	Combined
Utilities			
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	7,729,402	1,341,246	9,070,648
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs	395	—	395
The Corporation of the City of Nelson	8,670	—	8,670
West Kootenay Power & Light Co. Ltd.	184,875	—	184,875
Subtotals, utilities	7,923,342	1,341,246	9,264,588
Forest Products Companies			
B.C. Forest Products Ltd.	—	36,300	36,300
B.C. Timber Ltd.	—	44,500	44,500
Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	—	4,500	4,500
Cariboo Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.	—	28,000	28,000
Crestbrook Forest Industries	—	15,000	15,000
Crown Zellerbach Ltd.	—	23,420	23,420
Evans Products Co. Ltd.	—	7,500	7,500
MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	74,980	119,360	194,340
Northwood Pulp Co.	—	31,500	31,500
Ocean Falls Corporation	13,320	14,500	27,820
Rayonier Canada Ltd.	4,250	39,800	44,050
Tahsis Co.	—	8,000	8,000
Weldwood of Canada	—	6,500	6,500
Western Forest Industries	—	1,700	1,700
Subtotals, forest products	92,550	380,580	473,130
Mineral Products Companies			
Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd.	812,800	5,000	817,800
Carnegie Mining Corporation	200	—	200
Cassiar Asbestos Co.	—	14,970	14,970
Cominco Ltd.	468,800	—	468,800
Endako Mines	—	2,250	2,250
Granduc Operating Co.	—	32,300	32,300
Wesfrob Mines	—	10,440	10,440
Western Mines Ltd.	3,060	—	3,060
Subtotals, mineral products	1,284,860	64,960	1,349,820
Other Industries			
B.C. Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	—	5,500	5,500
Pacific Petroleums Ltd.	—	7,500	7,500
Walden North Enterprises	450	—	450
Subtotals, other industries	450	13,000	13,450
Total, all plants	9,301,202	1,799,786	11,100,988

Sources: Hydro plants—Water Management Branch Records.
Thermal plants—Owners, or "Electric Power in Canada".

Table 6.7

Hydroelectric Projects Recently Completed or Under Construction

	Peace River		Columbia River		Pend-d'Oreille River
	W.A.C. Bennett Dam	Peace Canyon Dam	Mica Dam	Revelstoke Dam	Seven Mile Dam
Ultimate electrical generating capacity (megawatts)	2,730	700	2,610	2,765	639
Installed capacity at June 1982 (megawatts)	2,730	700	1,736	—	525
Height of dam (metres)	183	50	245	170	66
Volume of dam (millions of m^3)	43.7	0.4	32.1	13.8	0.4
Type of dam	Earth and rockfill	Concrete with earthfill saddle dam	Earth and rockfill	Concrete gravity and earthfill embankment	Concrete
Usable storage (millions of m^3)	39,500	*Nil*	9,729	1,850	*Nil*
Average flow (m^3/second)	1,042	1,042	580	816	787
Drainage area (thousands of km^2)	70.0	70.2	21.3	26.7	66.6
Completion date of latest construction phase	1980	1980	1977	1984	1981

Table 6.8

Value of Manufacturing Shipments

	1977	Per Cent of Total Manufacturing	1981	Per Cent of Total Manufacturing	1982	Per Cent of Total Manufacturing	Change 1981–1982
	($ millions)		($ millions)		($ millions)		(per cent)
Wood industries products	3,261	32.4	4,279	26.1	3,708	24.4	−13.3
Paper and allied products	1,790	17.8	2,742	16.7	2,598	17.1	−5.3
Food and beverages	1,520	15.1	2,409	14.7	2,466	16.2	2.4
Petroleum and coal products	749	7.4	1,880	11.5	2,144	14.1	14.0
Primary metals	530	5.3	867	5.3	659	4.3	−24.0
Transport equipment	407	4.0	768	4.7	640	4.2	−16.7
Metal fabricated products	442	4.4	886	5.4	697	4.6	−21.3
Chemicals	284	2.8	475	2.9	428	2.8	−9.9
Machinery	219	2.2	439	2.7	328	2.2	−25.3
Printing and publishing	249	2.5	488	3.0	460	3.0	−5.7
Non-metallic minerals	220	2.2	424	2.6	364	2.4	−14.2
Electrical products	107	1.1	219	1.3	233	1.5	6.4
Clothing and textiles	92	0.9	175	1.1	146	1.0	−16.6
Furniture and fixtures	60	0.6	108	0.7	86	0.6	−20.4
Other	128	1.3	256	1.6	225	1.5	−12.1
Total	10,058	100.0	16,415	100.0	15,182	100.0	−7.5

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: Small differences in totals are due to rounding.

APPENDIX 7

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

PRELIMINARY UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1983

This section includes the preliminary unaudited financial statements of the government of the Province of British Columbia for the year ended March 31, 1983 prepared by the Comptroller General from the accounts of the province, using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

These preliminary unaudited financial statements reflect the operations of the General and Special Purpose Funds; they do not include those of Crown corporations, with the exception of British Columbia Petroleum Corporation, or other separate government agencies. The interest of the province in its Crown entities is shown only to the extent of amounts invested in or advanced to them and as to guarantees of their debt securities issued. Accumulated earnings (or deficits) retained in these organizations are not reflected in the financial statements.

The accounts of the province are subject to examination by the Auditor General who is required to report annually to the Legislative Assembly on the financial statements of the government. The Report of the Auditor General on the complete financial statements for the year ended March 31, 1983 will be included in the annual Public Accounts which will be available after submission to the Legislative Assembly.

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Table 7.1

Combined General Fund and Special Purpose Funds (Consolidated Revenue Fund)
Balance Sheet at March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)

	1983	1982
ASSETS	$	$
Cash and temporary investments	282,550,897	832,054,246
Accounts receivable	587,969,666	435,682,973
Due from Crown corporations and agencies	99,747,485	97,185,874
Mortgages receivable	250,315,139	184,153,762
Prepaid program costs	88,511,404	34,218,827
Inventories	45,375,731	38,110,585
Investments in and advances to Crown corporations	247,243,490	273,254,548
Property under development	64,502,224	66,006,762
Fixed assets	1	1
Other assets	325,743,747	286,388,914
	1,991,959,784	**2,247,056,492**
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	461,121,783	459,022,835
Due to Crown corporations and agencies	20,357,385	14,805,656
Deferred revenue	91,271,490	69,813,881
Unmatured debt	883,147,790	183,147,790
	1,455,898,448	**726,790,162**
NET EQUITY		
Net equity—beginning of year	1,520,266,330	1,704,287,804
Net revenue (expenditure) for the year	(984,204,994)	(184,021,474)
Net equity—end of year	**536,061,336**	**1,520,266,330**
	1,991,959,784	**2,247,056,492**
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS		
Guaranteed Debt	**11,426,648,556**	**9,943,378,155**
TRUST FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION	**8,005,438,633**	**7,104,655,358**

Table 7.2

Statement of Operating Results for the Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)

Estimates 1983		1983 General Fund	1983 Special Purpose Funds	1983 Adjustments For Transfers Between General Fund and Special Purpose Funds	1983 Total	1982 Total
$	Revenue	$	$	$	$	$
4,438,000,000	Taxation	3,869,668,544			3,869,668,544	4,216,695,833
757,500,000	Natural resources	541,163,995	542,550,619	(541,163,995)	542,550,619	597,602,886
588,900,000	Other	1,345,350,537	330,734,128	(1,131,159,683)	544,924,982	647,474,751
371,700,000	Contributions from government enterprises	337,854,900			337,854,900	326,520,210
1,174,600,000	Contributions from other governments	1,233,707,862	382,866		1,234,090,728	1,115,154,993
7,330,700,000	**Total revenue**	**7,327,745,838**	**873,667,613**	**(1,672,323,678)**	**6,529,089,773**	**6,903,448,673**
	Expenditure					
339,700,000	General government	348,761,777	1,565,626		350,327,403	303,263,660
407,200,000	Protection of persons and property	343,453,983			343,453,983	318,726,945
660,600,000	Transportation and communications	593,650,166			593 650,166	729,940,532
3,373,400,000	Health and social services	3,426,663,204			3,426,663,204	2,898,735,753
82,600,000	Recreation and cultural services	52,117,622	5,231,233		57,348,855	76,174,313
1,786,500,000	Education	1,668,572,801			1,668,572,801	1,549,947,904
484,000,000	Natural resources and primary industries	421,638,888	604,031,729	(570,505,561)	455,165,056	487,545,227
63,900,000	Trade and industrial development	57,490,796	2,265,894	(2,251,782)	57,504,908	86,331,138
124,900,000	Housing	120,496,342			120,496,342	113,453,034
331,900,000	Aid to local government	332,563,482	209,631,792	(235,000,000)	307,195,274	361,311,119
18,300,000	Interest on public debt	28,329,459			28,329,459	16,917,773
15,700,000	Other	75,929,089	893,224,562	(864,566,335)	104,587,316	145,122,749
7,688,700,000	**Total expenditure**	**7,469,667,609**	**1,715,950,836**	**(1,672,323,678)**	**7,513,294,767**	**7,087,470,147**
(358,000,000)	**Net Revenue (Expenditure) for the Year**	**(141,921,771)**	**(842,283,223)**		**(984,204,994)**	**(184,021,474)**

Table 7.3

Statement of Combined General Fund and Special Purpose Funds Revenue by Sources for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Unaudited)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
	$	$	$	$
Taxation revenue				
Personal income	1,215,963,618	1,369,211,996	1,848,153,074	2,008,152,085
Corporation income	434,676,109	456,608,866	579,997,631	188,550,277
Social service	655,502,747	757,974,947	1,129,542,193	999,465,723
Gasoline	191,829,815	202,536,160	331,657,359	348,718,971
Motive-fuel use	25,762,109	28,983,775	39,729,670	40,254,002
Fuel oil	2,197,075	16,763		
Tobacco	66,837,073	74,654,794	102,883,691	109,109,479
Corporation capital	47,262,823	52,676,696	89,779,068	83,833,538
Property	23,949,797	25,961,274	43,437,585	40,745,157
Insurance premiums	15,791,601	17,484,993	20,210,237	21,141,440
Hotel and motel room	12,306,581	15,487,945	23,672,817	22,550,007
Horse racing betting	8,443,861	6,035,987	7,618,292	7,164,243
Succession and gift	859,385	936,688	14,216	(16,378)
Total taxation revenue	**2,701,382,594**	**3,008,570,884**	**4,216,695,833**	**3,869,668,544**
Natural resource revenue				
Minerals				
Petroleum and natural gas				
British Columbia Petroleum Corporation	309,644,218	208,326,333	219,922,383	96,048,923
Permits and fees	229,784,585	156,459,474	69,793,298	49,253,175
Royalties	48,055,392	50,896,824	67,164,102	83,523,655
Revenue from other minerals	69,504,443	119,593,185	62,454,453	32,454,641
	656,988,638	**535,275,816**	**419,334,236**	**261,280,394**
Forests				
Logging tax	44,056,735	45,556,100	12,276,852	2,074,182
Timber sales	561,705,030	233,525,954	78,442,028	64,700,259
Forest scaling fees	11,807,788	9,085,999	7,337,736	5,738,935
Other forest revenue	26,670,430	12,122,787	8,666,143	10,391,964
	644,239,983	**300,290,840**	**106,722,759**	**82,905,340**
Water resources	22,366,439	20,157,482	64,990,853	187,429,850
Wildlife Act — fees and licences	6,267,798	6,214,134	6,555,038	10,935,035
Total natural resource revenue	**1,329,862,858**	**861,938,272**	**597,602,886**	**542,550,619**
Other revenue				
Sales and services				
Farm income assurance	7,435,622	8,939,518	43,305,107	28,338,001
Lottery	16,049,465	25,424,417	25,913,997	28,137,960
Land registry	33,376,187	36,399,084	31,161,375	27,056,219
Land leases, rentals and fees		9,518,087	8,104,305	17,119,741
Other	50,040,627	45,560,825	69,879,676	49,704,795
	106,901,901	**125,841,931**	**178,364,460**	**150,356,716**
Licences and permits				
Motor vehicle licences and permits	67,927,334	81,561,138	103,504,451	102,107,910
Other	29,713,041	35,961,487	41,832,114	44,045,671
	97,640,375	**117,522,625**	**145,336,565**	**146,153,581**
Fines and penalties	12,807,290	14,709,493	19,014,445	15,250,866
Interest from investments	161,617,011	225,716,888	211,475,421	91,321,248
Miscellaneous	29,974,946	49,162,405	93,283,860	141,842,571
Total other revenue	**408,941,523**	**532,953,342**	**647,474,751**	**544,924,982**

Table 7.3

Statement of Combined General Fund and Special Purpose Funds Revenue by Sources for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Unaudited)—*Continued*

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Contributions from government enterprises	$	$	$	$
Liquor Distribution Branch	222,494,242	274,548,747	315,839,210	337,854,900
British Columbia Buildings Corporation	18,342,410	17,045,000	8,005,000	
British Columbia Systems Corporation	237,000	1,522,000	2,676,000	
Total contributions from government enterprises	**241,073,652**	**293,115,747**	**326,520,210**	**337,854,900**
Contributions from other governments				
Canada				
Established programs financing	593,409,000	638,388,000	643,861,000	652,360,000
Canada assistance plan	254,873,813	312,856,926	320,167,884	460,005,833
Statutory and other subsidies	2,116,848	7,352,468	7,595,929	9,232,574
Other shared costs and grants in aid	144,128,881	117,927,500	110,692,549	94,025,647
Subtotal, Canada	**994,528,542**	**1,076,524,894**	**1,082,317,362**	**1,215,624,054**
Municipal and other governments' share	**29,037,644**	**29,621,903**	**32,837,631**	**18,466,674**
Total contributions from other governments	**1,023,566,186**	**1,106,146,797**	**1,115,154,993**	**1,234,090,728**
Total gross revenue	**5,704,826,813**	**5,802,725,042**	**6,903,448,673**	**6,529,089,773**
Reconciliation with Summaries of Revenue				
General Fund	5,612,336,143	5,699,889,486	6,773,703,062	7,327,745,838
Less transfers from Special Purpose Funds		(12,660,764)	(62,768,481)	(1,405,730,330)
Special Purpose Funds	485,458,486	636,046,302	488,913,886	873,667,613
Less transfers from General Fund	(392,967,816)	(520,549,982)	(296,399,794)	(266,593,348)
	5,704,826,813	**5,802,725,042**	**6,903,448,673**	**6,529,089,773**

Table 7.4

Statement of Combined General Fund and Special Purpose Funds Expenditure by Function for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Unaudited)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
General Government	$	$	$	$
Administrative				
General	112,788,510	117,385,668	138,396,206	157,106,160
Employees' benefits	115,435,437	127,167,355	151,268,929	178,009,510
Construction and maintenance of public buildings	1,452,649	1,226,423	1,918,059	1,361,347
Legislative				
Elections	6,359,555	1,249,087	3,023,831	6,218,331
Legislative Assembly and Government House	6,767,317	8,413,894	8,656,635	7,632,055
Total General Government	**242,803,468**	**255,442,427**	**303,263,660**	**350,327,403**
Protection of Persons and Property				
Law enforcement	84,467,006	92,233,330	109,119,311	108,695,731
Corrections	72,621,713	80,054,935	84,846,362	96,397,224
Police protection	40,776,710	47,555,148	53,867,612	67,133,912
Registration, regulation, inspection, trusteeship	63,221,331	66,354,945	70,893,660	71,227,116
Total Protection of Persons and Property	**261,086,760**	**286,198,358**	**318,726,945**	**343,453,983**
Transportation and Communications				
Highways, roads, bridges and airports	430,785,752	470,423,809	483,312,836	429,024,872
Waterways, ferries, docks and wharves	26,440,536	27,071,097	54,764,375	39,804,475
British Columbia Ferries	53,772,025	57,928,384	63,712,166	47,820,819
British Columbia Railway	23,200,000	84,000,000	128,151,155	77,000,000
Total Transportation and Communications	**534,198,313**	**639,423,290**	**729,940,532**	**593,650,166**
Health and Social Services				
Health				
Administration	11,588,398	19,017,552	16,107,705	35,719,546
Public health	83,627,984	99,538,913	135,705,681	171,241,334
Medical, dental and allied services	377,775,219	462,443,017	567,816,751	636,218,363
Hospital care				
Administration	6,063,905	6,489,577	7,349,853	7,548,013
Payments to local hospitals	733,422,806	971,110,988	1,095,164,258	1,254,323,444
Provincial mental hospitals	101,530,375	113,777,485	118,140,667	127,219,989
Social Services				
Administration	72,136,846	83,583,974	94,432,460	97,629,074
Aid to aged persons	25,450,776	30,424,335	34,989,579	40,679,136
Social assistance	527,386,109	621,143,192	698,607,841	884,382,117
Child welfare	66,016,702	83,927,614	104,349,121	135,066,344
Labour relations, industrial conciliation and arbitration	10,893,111	12,251,617	26,071,837	36,635,844
Total Health and Social Services	**2,015,892,231**	**2,503,708,264**	**2,898,735,753**	**3,426,663,204**

Table 7.4

Statement of Combined General Fund and Special Purpose Funds Expenditure by Function for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Unaudited)—*Continued*

	1980	1981	1982	1983
	$	$	$	$
Recreation and Cultural Services				
Archives, art galleries, museum and libraries	13,469,498	17,531,068	19,087,840	15,575,039
Parks, beaches and other recreational areas	41,760,790	46,398,233	46,899,806	33,641,376
Physical culture	6,848,744	7,624,107	4,217,607	3,136,070
Other	7,900,701	6,064,750	5,969,060	4,996,370
Total Recreation and Cultural Services	**69,979,733**	**77,618,158**	**76,174,313**	**57,348,855**
Education				
Administration	6,699,475	7,599,854	8,612,075	13,912,306
Schools operated by local authorities				
Operating grants	433,310,297	465,827,304	530,152,224	585,253,642
Home-owner grants (school-levy portion)	203,736,926	216,220,230	224,936,772	232,451,581
Aids and services	18,201,105	33,532,447	36,442,753	26,181,430
Universities, colleges, vocational and other schools	466,619,214	511,329,878	632,132,805	685,092,916
Independent schools	9,565,835	10,841,810	13,224,545	17,154,073
Education of the handicapped	2,748,740	3,537,955	8,061,693	5,316,646
Teachers' pensions and unemployment insurance	48,824,249	69,046,446	96,385,037	103,210,207
Total Education	**1,189,705,841**	**1,317,935,924**	**1,549,947,904**	**1,668,572,801**
Natural Resource and Primary Industries				
Fish and game	19,660,930	15,262,230	16,294,798	16,108,804
Forests (including fire suppression)	163,635,360	183,515,133	229,389,679	241,260,813
Lands-settlement and agriculture	59,901,882	100,523,937	177,684,905	145,407,337
Minerals and mines	12,312,270	20,822,162	22,888,474	18,662,329
Water resources	30,307,907	34,414,297	39,541,621	33,725,773
Other	16,527,817	8,360,472	1,745,750	
Total Natural Resource and Primary Industries	**302,346,166**	**362,898,231**	**487,545,227**	**455,165,056**
Trade and Industrial Development	**53,119,186**	**77,394,999**	**86,331,138**	**57,504,908**
Housing				
Home-owner grants (nonschool-levy portion)	23,203,073	25,337,139	26,075,767	25,766,231
Home-acquisition grants	18,332,750	25,587,784	21,372,090	22,116,318
Renters' grants	15,293,456	21,688,625	21,627,785	22,044,034
Other	35,441,294	45 163,988	44,377,392	50,569,759
Total Housing	**92,270,573**	**117,777,536**	**113,453,034**	**120,496,342**
Aid to Local Government				
Grants in aid of local government	176,289,842	218,483,744	264,733,057	212,557,750
Transit subsidy	25,136,184	72,853,435	89,757,666	86,408,473
Planning and development	2,582,839	3,136,542	3,677,394	4,659,742
University Endowment Lands	3,006,266	2,538,173	3,143,002	3,569,309
Total Aid to Local Government	**207,015,131**	**297,011,894**	**361,311,119**	**307,195,274**

Table 7.4

Statement of Combined General Fund and Special Purpose Funds Expenditure by Function for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Unaudited)—*Continued*

	1980	1981	1982	1983
	$	$	$	$
Interest on Public Debt	**21,681,023**	**19,299,398**	**16,917,773**	**28,329,459**
Other Expenditure				
Provincial Emergency Program	7,778,953	9,755,561	8,613,767	5,761,926
Disaster relief, training, and development aid in foreign countries	361,671	393,000	415,003	227,000
Special Employment Program	25,039,282	25,204,041	15,035,795	38,004,289
Interest on deposits and revenue refunds	8,759,964	13,920,532	17,766,471	1,552,448
Power subsidy	3,221,491			
Lottery Fund grants	11,563,565	11,634,227	16,132,831	28,658,227
Crown corporation grants and other payments	9,237,020	21,838,889	53,358,895	10,000,000
British Columbia Resources Investment Corporation				
—Revaluation adjustment		22,004,858		
—Donation of investment			25,019,744	
—Share distribution to British Columbia residents	106,326,693			
Transfer of property to British Columbia Buildings Corporation			5,918,571	20,012,926
Sundry	576,748		2,861,672	370,500
Total Other Expenditure	**172,865,387**	**104,751,108**	**145,122,749**	**104,587,316**
Total Combined Expenditure	**5,162,963,812**	**6,059,459,587**	**7,087,470,147**	**7,513,294,767**
Reconciliation with Summaries of Expenditure				
General Fund	5,351,686,182	6,278,937,580	6,868,665,092	7,469,667,609
Less transfers to Special Purpose Funds	(392,967,816)	(520,549,982)	(296,399,794)	(266,593,348)
Special Purpose Funds	204,245,496	313,732,753	577,973,330	1,715,950,836
Less transfers to General Fund		(12,660,764)	(62,768,481)	(1,405,730,330)
	5,162,963,862	**6,059,459,587**	**7,087,470,147**	**7,513,294,767**

Table 7.5

General Fund Revenue for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)

Estimated	Source		Revenue	
$		$	$	$
	Taxation Revenue:			
1,925,000,000	Personal Income		2,008,152,085	
501,000,000	Corporation Income		188,550,277	
1,240,000,000	Social Service		999,449,345	
422,000,000	Gasoline		348,718,971	
51,000,000	Motive Fuel Use		40,254,002	
114,000,000	Cigarette and Tobacco		109,109,479	
87,000,000	Corporation Capital		83,833,538	
38,000,000	Property		40,745,157	
23,000,000	Insurance Premiums		21,141,440	
29,000,000	Hotel Room		22,550,007	
8,000,000	Horse Racing		7,164,243	
4,438,000,000	**Total Taxation Revenue**			3,869,668,544
	Natural Resource Revenue:			
752,400,000	Transfer from the Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund			541,163,995
	Other Revenue:			
	Sales and Services:			
5,400,000	Land Sales	3,011,922		
14,000,000	Land, Leases, Rentals and Fees	17,119,741		
13,500,000	Medicare Services Recoveries	11,660,599		
10,000,000	Real Estate Earnings of the Crown Land Special Purpose Account	5,023,962		
7,000,000	Motor Vehicle Lien and Search Fees	6,239,143		
5,650,000	Ambulance Service	7,529,097		
3,750,000	Ferry Revenue	3,929,514		
40,000,000	Land Registry Fees	27,056,219		
1,750,000	Sheriffs' Fees	2,012,188		
1,800,000	Property Tax Collection Fees	2,354,141		
1,000,000	Vital Statistics Fees	1,275,974		
1,500,000	Hearing Aid Equipment	1,258,177		
1,000,000	Sales of Maps and Airphotos	442,364		
2,450,000	University Endowment Lands Revenue	499,724		
6,050,000	Miscellaneous Sales and Services	4,467,990		
114,850,000			93,880,755	
	Licences and Permits:			
119,000,000	Motor Vehicle Licences and Permits	102,107,910		
14,200,000	Liquor Licensing Branch—Permits and Fees	15,051,347		
12,000,000	Companies Branch	6,797,244		
5,365,000	Safety Inspecting Fees	3,919,020		
3,000,000	Law Stamps	4,249,332		
2,600,000	Camp-site Permits and Park Use	3,085,290		
2,500,000	*Fire Services Act*—Fees, etc.	2,447,732		
2,770,000	Insurance, Brokers and Real Estate	2,383,674		
3,000,000	Public Health Inspection Fees			
1,100,000	Agricultural Licences	1,160,359		
1,835,000	Trade and Dealer Licences	757,811		
1,200,000	Mobile Home Registry	739,319		
5,430,000	Miscellaneous Licences and Permits	3,433,910		
174,000,000			146,132,948	

Table 7.5

General Fund Revenue for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)—*Continued*

Estimated	Source		Revenue	
$		$	$	$
20,000,000	Fines and Penalties		15,250,866	
113,984,000	Interest from Investments		84,060,736	
	Miscellaneous:			
	Institutional Maintenance Receipts:			
10,900,000	Maintenance of Children	11,857,026		
5,450,000	Other Maintenance Receipts	6,302,672		
16,350,000		18,159,698		
6,500,000	Insurance Claim Receipts	10,153,551		
22,850,000	Other Miscellaneous Revenue	36,575,308		
45,700,000			64,888,557	
	Non-recurring Recoveries:			
	British Columbia Place Ltd.—Dividends	65,000,000		
	British Columbia Cellulose Company—Dividends	5,000,000		
	Recovery of British Columbia Ferry Corporation—Sinking Fund	745,515		
	Recovery of Queensborough Bridge Account	427,648		
	Sale of Property to British Columbia Buildings Corporation	5,392,826		
	British Columbia Educational Institutions Capital Financing Authority	4,351		
	Special Purpose Funds Collapsed by *Special Appropriations Act*	864,566,335		
75,000,000			941,136,675	
543,534,000	**Total Other Revenue**			1,345,350,537
	Contributions From Government Enterprises:			
365,000,000	Liquor Distribution Branch—Net Profit		337,854,900	
6,700,000	British Columbia Buildings Corporation			
371,700,000	**Total Contributions from Government Enterprises**			337,854,900
	Contributions From Other Governments:			
	Canada:			
656,000,000	Established Programs Financing	652,360,000		
397,600,000	Canada Assistance Plan	460,005,833		
	Other Shared-cost Programs:			
47,000,000	Adult Occupational Training	52,589,091		
22,400,000	Economic Development	17,802,754		
16,000,000	Transportation and Highways	15,063,183		
29,100,000	Other Federal Payments	8,187,753		
114,500,000		93,642,781		
3,000,000	Percentage of Power Corporation Tax	6,694,803		
2,500,000	Statutory Subsidies	2,537,771		
1,173,600,000	**Subtotal, Canada**		1,215,241,188	
17,800,000	Municipal Share of Joint-Service Programs		18,457,077	
200,000	Other Provinces		9,597	
1,191,600,000	**Total Contributions from Other Governments**			1,233,707,862
7,297,234,000	**General Fund Revenue**			7,327,745,838

Table 7.6

Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund Revenue for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)

Estimated	Source		Revenue	
$		$	$	$
	Petroleum and Natural Gas:			
209,000,000	British Columbia Petroleum Corporation	96,048,923		
85,000,000	Permits and Fees	49,253,175		
81,000,000	Petroleum and Natural Gas Royalties	83,523,655		
375,000,000			228,825,753	
	Minerals:			
15,000,000	Mining Tax	4,767,412		
12,500,000	Mineral Resource Tax	(1,020,517)		
13,000,000	Mineral Land Tax	13,233,838		
7,000,000	Coal, Minerals and Metals Royalties	8,986,265		
15,000,000	Miscellaneous Mining Receipts	6,487,643		
62,500,000			32,454,641	
	Forests:			
5,000,000	Logging Tax	2,074,182		
110,000,000	Timber Sales	64,700,259		
11,000,000	Timber Royalties	5,070,273		
10,400,000	Forest Scaling Fees	5,738,935		
2,000,000	Miscellaneous Forest Receipts	5,321,691		
138,400,000			82,905,340	
165,000,000	**Water Rentals and Recording Fees**		187,429,850	
11,500,000	***Wildlife Act*—Fees and Licences**		9,548,411	
752,400,000	**Revenue of the Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund**			541,163,995
(752,400,000)	**Transfer to General Fund**			(541,163,995)
	Balance of Fund			

Table 7.7

General Fund Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited): Summary of General Fund Expenditure by Appropriation

Vote No.	Description	Total Appropriations — Estimated	Total Appropriations — Other Authorizations	Total Appropriations — Total	Actual Expenditure	Net Under Expenditure
		$	$	$	$	$
	Legislation					
1	Legislation	**8,343,500**		**8,343,500**	**7,109,067**	**1,234,433**
	Auditor General					
2	Auditor General	**3,590,772**		**3,590,772**	**3,141,941**	**448,831**
	Ombudsman					
3	Office of the Ombudsman	**1,760,340**		**1,760,340**	**1,626,983**	**133,357**
	Premier's Office					
4	Premier's Office	**709,124**		**709,124**	**664,287**	**44,837**
	Ministry of Agriculture and Food					
5	Minister's Office	164,608				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		6,770	171,378	152,995	18,383
6	Ministry Operations	68,815,106				
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 2		14,070,459			
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 11		20,700,000			
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))—1981/82		(33,130,177)			
	1982/83		2,700,000	73,155,388	71,457,572	1,697,816
7	Milk Board	293,292		293,292	240,353	52,939
8	Provincial Agricultural Land Commission	1,134,152		1,134,152	946,113	188,039
9	I.C.B.C. Senior Citizens' Grant	6,000,000		6,000,000	5,948,254	51,746
	Statutory—					
	Cattle Horn Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 44, sec. 7)—Livestock Improvement		7,266	7,266	7,266	
	Farm Income Insurance Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 123, sec. 6)—Farm Income Plan		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
		76,407,158	**5,354,318**	**81,761,476**	**79,752,553**	**2,008,923**
	Special Purpose Accounts—					
	Livestock Protection Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 245, sec. 14)	50,000		50,000	19,043	30,957
	Farm Product Industry Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 124, sec. 16)	550,000	1,470,437	2,020,437	2,020,437	
		77,007,158	**6,824,755**	**83,831,913**	**81,792,033**	**2,039,880**
	Ministry of Attorney General					
10	Minister's Office	149,981				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		4,634	154,615	136,853	17,762
11	Administration and Support Services	61,814,944		61,814,944	57,094,696	4,720,248
12	Superior and County Judiciary	1,897,930		1,897,930	1,847,201	50,729
13	Provincial Judiciary	9,366,316		9,366,316	8,889,424	476,892
14	Police Services	65,895,693				
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 5		2,500,000	68,395,693	66,289,267	2,106,426
15	Court Services	43,191,802				
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 5		1,210,000			
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(182,422)	44,219,380	43,385,530	833,850
16	Corrections	74,430,116				
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 5		1,010,000	75,440,116	73,684,771	1,755,345
17	Legal Services to Government	8,668,456				
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 5		1,080,000			
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(228,879)	9,519,577	9,209,512	310,065

Table 7.7

General Fund Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited): Summary of General Fund Expenditure by Appropriation—*Continued*

Vote No.	Description	Total Appropriations			Actual Expenditure	Net Under Expenditure
		Estimated	Other Authorizations	Total		
		$	$	$	$	$
18	Criminal Justice	13,844,474				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(19,081)	13,825,393	13,373,074	452,319
19	Statutory Services, Boards, Commissions	35,632,301				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(926,914)			
	Statutory—*Criminal Injury Compensation Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 83, sec. 2 (5))		758,833	35,464,220	35,464,220	
	Statutory—*Indian Cut-off Lands Disputes Act* (S.B.C. 1982, chap. 50, sec. 5)—Osoyoos and Clinton		370,500	370,500	370,500	
		314,892,013	**5,576,671**	**320,468,664**	**309,745,048**	**10,723,636**
	Special Purpose Account—*Land Title Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 219, sec. 274)		44,803	44,803	44,803	
		314,892,013	**5,621,474**	**320,513,487**	**309,789,851**	**10,723,636**
	Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs					
20	Minister's Office	165,160				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		6,770			
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 4		30,000	201,930	193,001	8,929
21	Ministry Operations	19,633,623				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(985)	19,632,638	18,898,955	733,683
		19,798,783	**35,785**	**19,834,568**	**19,091,956**	**742,612**
	Ministry of Education					
22	Minister's Office	299,040				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,610	300,650	179,554	121,096
23	Management Operations and Educational Finance	12,447,315		12,447,315	9,578,240	2,869,075
24	Public Schools Education	966,085,922				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(17,487,933)	948,597,989	900,070,935	48,527,054
25	Post Secondary Colleges and Institutes	279,335,383				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(440,350)	278,895,033	262,958,508	15,936,525
26	Independent Schools	17,734,328		17,734,328	17,145,217	589,111
		1,275,901,988	**(17,926,673)**	**1,257,975,315**	**1,189,932,454**	**68,042,861**
27	Financing Transactions					
		1,275,901,988	**(17,926,673)**	**1,257,975,315**	**1,189,932,454**	**68,042,861**
	Special Purpose Account—*Education (Interim) Finance Act*, sec. 9	75,000,000		75,000,000	75,000,000	
		1,350,901,988	**(17,926,673)**	**1,332,975,315**	**1,264,932,454**	**68,042,861**

Table 7.7

General Fund Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited): Summary of General Fund Expenditure by Appropriation—*Continued*

Vote No.	Description	Total Appropriations — Estimated	Other Authorizations	Total	Actual Expenditure	Net Under Expenditure
		$	$	$	$	$
	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources					
28	Minister's Office	212,539				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,606	214,145	188,562	25,583
29	Resource Management Program	22,333,208		22,333,208	18,277,376	4,055,832
30	British Columbia Utilities Commission	2,595,367		2,595,367	1,898,218	697,149
31	Fort Nelson Indian Band Royalties Agreement	5,000,000		5,000,000	2,875,623	2,124,377
	Statutory—*Mining Regulation Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 265, sec. 11 (2))—Mine Improvement		14,178	14,178	14,178	
		30,141,114	**15,784**	**30,156,898**	**23,253,957**	**6,902,941**
	Special Purpose Account—*Energy Development—Special Appropriations Act*, sec. 4	2,500,000		2,500,000	1,224,998	1,275,002
		32,641,114	**15,784**	**32,656,898**	**24,478,955**	**8,177,943**
	Ministry of Environment					
32	Minister's Office	206,012				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		4,634	210,646	172,012	38,634
33	Resource and Environment Management	84,419,142		84,419,142	80,046,987	4,372,155
34	Emergency Assistance	500,000		500,000	452,412	47,588
	Statutory—					
	Flood Relief Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 138, sec. 2)—Flood Costs		2,490,728	2,490,728	2,490,728	
	Emergency Program Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 106, secs. 4, 16 and 17)—Purchase of Property Subject to Hazard		84,551	84,551	84,551	
	Financial Administration Act (S.B.C 1981, chap. 15, sec. 15 (1))—Extinguishment of Debt		7,604	7,604	7,604	
		85,125,154	**2,587,517**	**87,712,671**	**83,254,294**	**4,458,377**
35	Financing Transactions					
		85,125,154	**2,587,517**	**87,712,671**	**83,254,294**	**4,458,377**
	Ministry of Finance					
36	Minister's Office	188,673				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		2,411	191,084	181,846	9,238
37	Government Financial Support	80,361,082				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 53 (a))		9,300,960	89,662,042	83,718,347	5,943,695
38	Provincial Capital Commission	778,239		778,239	750,516	27,723
39	Compensation Stabilization Program	882,890		882,890	878,934	3,956
40	Contingencies	97,535,000				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(110,124)	97,424,876	75,623,162	21,801,714
	Statutory—					
	Financial Administration Act (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 53 (f))—Issue Costs		239,166	239,166	239,166	
	Crown Proceeding Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 86, secs. 13 (4) and 14 (4))—Judgments Against the Crown		1,516,029	1,516,029	1,516,029	

Table 7.7

General Fund Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited): Summary of General Fund Expenditure by Appropriation—*Continued*

Vote No.	Description	Total Appropriations: Estimated	Total Appropriations: Other Authorizations	Total Appropriations: Total	Actual Expenditure	Net Under Expenditure
		$	$	$	$	$
	Financial Administration Act (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 24 (c))—Interest on Revenue Refunds		994,095	994 095	994,095	
		179,745,884	**11,942,537**	**191,688,421**	**163,902,095**	**27,786,326**
41	Financing Transactions Supplement—Special Warrant No. 10		2,476,200	2,476,200		2,476,200
		179,745,884	**14,418,737**	**194,164,621**	**163,902,095**	**30,262,526**
	Ministry of Forests					
42	Minister's Office	170,140				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		4,344	174,484	169,685	4,799
43	Forest and Range Resource Management	126,536,777		126,536,777	105,987,692	20,549,085
44	Fire Suppression	17,956,320				
	Statutory—*Forest Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 140, sec. 124 (4))		14,919,044	32,875,364	32,875,364	
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 24 (c))—Interest on Revenue Refunds		558,354	558,354	558,354	
	Special Warrant No. 7—Countervailing Duties Investigation		260,000	260,000	260,000	
		144,663,237	**15,741,742**	**160,404,979**	**139,851,095**	**20,553,884**
	Special Purpose Account—Forest and Range Resource—*Special Appropriations Act*, sec. 5	83,704,000		83,704,000	83,704,000	
		228,367,237	**15,741,742**	**244,108,979**	**223,555,095**	**20,553,884**
	Ministry of Health					
45	Minister's Office	222,410				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,606	224,016	192,648	31,368
46	Management Operations	191,683,054		191,683,054	178,406,957	13,276,097
47	Health Programs	1,559,450,117				
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 6		24,560,000			
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(13,459,261)			
	Statutory—*Constitution Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 62, sec. 14, OIC 2060/82)—transfer to Ministry of Labour		(802,693)	1,569,748,163	1,554,939,002	14,809,161
48	Medical Services Commission	485,230,668		485,230,668	485,230,668	
		2,236,586,249	**10,299,652**	**2,246,885,901**	**2,218,769,275**	**28,116,626**
	Special Purpose Accounts— Drug, Alcohol and Cigarette Education, Prevention and Rehabilitation—*Special Appropriations Act*, sec. 3	3,300,000	260,431	3,560,431	3,560,431	
	Health Cost Stabilization Act, sec. 1	77,800,000		77,800,000	77,799,992	8
		2,317,686,249	**10,560,083**	**2,328,246,332**	**2,300,129,698**	**28,116,634**

Table 7.7

General Fund Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited): Summary of General Fund Expenditure by Appropriation—*Continued*

Vote No.	Description	Total Appropriations: Estimated	Total Appropriations: Other Authorizations	Total Appropriations: Total	Actual Expenditure	Net Under Expenditure
		$	$	$	$	$
	Ministry of Human Resources					
49	Minister's Office	262,008				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		3,706	265,714	204,397	61,317
50	Ministry Programs	985,997,572				
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 3		117,300,000	1,103,297,572	1,092,186,868	11,110,704
		986,259,580	**117,303,706**	**1,103,563,286**	**1,092,391,265**	**11,172,021**
	Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development					
51	Minister's Office	249,538				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		4,625	254,163	189,689	64,474
52	Ministry Operations	45,343,633		45,343,633	34,687,455	10,656,178
53	British Columbia Railway—Debt Servicing	70,000,000		70,000,000	70,000,000	
	Statutory—					
	Public Service Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 343, sec. 78)—Medical Expenses, London, England		796	796	796	
	Small Business Development Act (S.B.C. 1982, chap. 74, sec. 3)—Business Loans		45,000	45,000	45,000	
		115,593,171	**50,421**	**115,643,592**	**104,922,940**	**10,720,652**
54	Financing Transactions					
		115,593,171	**50,421**	**115,643,592**	**104,922,940**	**10,720,652**
	Special Purpose Account—North East Coal Development—*Special Appropriations Act*, sec. 6	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,027,534	472,466
		118,093,171	**50,421**	**118,143,592**	**106,950,474**	**11,193,118**
	Ministry of Intergovernmental Relations					
55	Minister's Office	138,000				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,610	139,610	134,309	5,301
56	Intergovernmental Relations	2,775,693		2,775,693	2,331,874	443,819
	Statutory—*Public Service Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 343, sec. 78)—Medical Expenses, London, England		6,267	6,267	6,267	
		2,913,693	**7,877**	**2,921,570**	**2,472,450**	**449,120**
	Ministry of Labour					
57	Minister's Office	152,517				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,610			
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 8		27,000	181,127	179,342	1,785
58	Ministry Operations	30,960,720				
	Statutory—*Constitution Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 62, sec. 14, OIC 2060/82)—transfer from Ministry of Health		802,693	31,763,413	27,778,458	3,984,955
59	Boards and Agencies	3,356,378		3,356,378	2,718,938	637,440
		34,469,615	**831,303**	**35,300,918**	**30,676,738**	**4,624,180**

Table 7.7

General Fund Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited): Summary of General Fund Expenditure by Appropriation—*Continued*

Vote No.	Description	Total Appropriations			Actual Expenditure	Net Under Expenditure
		Estimated	Other Authorizations	Total		
		$	$	$	$	$
	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing					
60	Minister's Office	187,000				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,023	188,023	177,599	10,424
61	Ministry Operations	78,448,990		78,448,990	72,658,103	5,790,887
62	Ministry Enterprises	10		10		10
		78,636,000	**1,023**	**78,637,023**	**72,835,702**	**5,801,321**
	Special Purpose Accounts—					
	Crown Land—*Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 277, sec. 7)	9,600,000	3,255,540	12,855,540	12,855,540	
	Provincial Home Acquisition—*Home Conversion and Leasehold Loan Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 170, sec. 17), and *Home Purchase Assistance Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 172, sec. 21)	21,627,000	1,720,166	23,347,166	23,347,166	
	University Endowment Land Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 420, sec. 3)	3,068,000		3,068,000	1,178,097	1,889,903
		112,931,000	**4,976,729**	**117,907,729**	**110,216,505**	**7,691,224**
	Ministry of Municipal Affairs					
63	Minister's Office	205,621				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		4,634	210,255	184,421	25,834
64	Operations and Administration	10,382,288		10,382,288	7,054,682	3,327,606
65	Revenue Sharing Fund	235,000,000		235,000,000	235,000,000	
66	Transit Services	100,633,308		100,633,308	86,408,473	14,224,835
		346,221,217	**4,634**	**346,225,851**	**328,647,576**	**17,578,275**
	Special Purpose Account—Downtown Revitalization—*Special Appropriations Act*, sec. 2	1,000,000		1,000,000	485,329	514,671
		347,221,217	**4,634**	**347,225,851**	**329,132,905**	**18,092,946**
	Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services					
67	Minister's Office	191,744				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,610	193,354	159,424	33,930
68	Provincial Secretary and Government Services Programs	64,504,470				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(3,753,457)	60,751,013	56,841,264	3,909,749
69	Culture, Heritage and Recreation Programs	20,871,803		20,871,803	17,817,869	3,053,934
70	Public Service Commission	5,051,067		5,051,067	4,220,877	830,190
71	Superannuation Commission	140,065,034		140,065,034	139,761,489	303,545
72	Government Employee Relations Bureau	14,367,240		14,367,240	12,758,276	1,608,964
	Statutory—					
	Inquiry Act (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 198, part 2, sec. 18)—Investigating Amendments to the *Constitution Act*		153,698	153,698	153,698	
	Financial Administration Act (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 14)—Write-off, Uncollectable Debt		2,445	2,445	2,445	
		245,051,358	**(3,595,704)**	**241,455,654**	**231,715,342**	**9,740,312**

Table 7.7

General Fund Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited): Summary of General Fund Expenditure by Appropriation—*Continued*

Vote No.	Description	Total Appropriations: Estimated	Total Appropriations: Other Authorizations	Total Appropriations: Total	Actual Expenditure	Net Under Expenditure
		$	$	$	$	$
	Special Purpose Accounts—					
	Barkerville Historic Park Development—*Special Appropriations Act*, sec. 1	869,000	661,225	1,530,225	1,530,225	
	Provincial Computerization of Libraries—*Special Appropriations Act*, sec. 7	973,000		973,000	818,893	154,107
		246,893,358	**(2,934,479)**	**243,958,879**	**234,064,460**	**9,894,419**
	Ministry of Tourism					
73	Minister's Office	204,003				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		4,626	208,629	182,775	25,854
74	Operations Services	5,269,233		5,269,233	4,677,888	591,345
75	Marketing Services	8,207,664				
	Supplement—Special Warrant No. 9		1,000,000			
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(1,428,770)	7,778,894	7,748,959	29,935
	Statutory—*Public Service Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 343, sec. 78)—Medical Expenses, London, England and California, U.S.A.		24,149	24,149	24,149	
		13,680,900	**(399,995)**	**13,280,905**	**12,633,771**	**647,134**
	Ministry of Transportation and Highways					
76	Minister's Office	228,769				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,023	229,792	196,741	33,051
77	Administration and Services Department	19,242,394		19,242,394	15,407,983	3,834,411
78	Highway Operations Department	521,132,477				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(2,466,179)	518,666,298	451,543,643	67,122,655
79	Hydro Development—Highways	10		10		10
80	Transportation Policy Department	5,658,433		5,658,433	3,921,432	1,737,001
81	Crown Corporation Assistance	54,822,700		54,822,700	54,820,819	1,881
82	Motor Vehicle Department	30,543,264		30,543,264	24,765,105	5,778,159
83	Motor Carrier Commission and Branch	2,542,953		2,542,953	2,152,252	390,701
		634,171,000	**(2,465,156)**	**631,705,844**	**552,807,975**	**78,897,869**
	Statutory—Fraser River Crossing—*Special Funds Act* (S.B.C. 1980, chap. 53)		40,378	40,378	40,378	
		634,171,000	**(2,424,778)**	**631,746,222**	**552,848,353**	**78,897,869**
	Ministry of Universities, Science and Communications					
84	Minister's Office	165,088				
	Statutory—*Legislative Assembly Allowances and Pension Act* (R.S.B.C. 1979, chap. 228, part 1, sec. 12)		1,610	166,698	154,223	12,475
85	Ministry Administration and Support	9,224,510		9,224,510	8,735,012	489,498
86	Government Telecommunications	24,352,193		24,352,193	24,119,139	233,054
87	Universities	363,596,359				
	Statutory—*Financial Administration Act* (S.B.C. 1981, chap. 15, sec. 23 (3))		(2,701,746)	360,894,613	354,608,545	6,286,068
		397,338,150	**(2,700,136)**	**394,638,014**	**387,616,919**	**7,021,095**
		7,514,541,000	**152,594,486**	**7,667,135,486**	**7,342,472,549**	**324,662,937**

Table 7.7

General Fund Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited): Summary of General Fund Expenditure by Appropriation—*Continued*

Vote No.	Description	Total Appropriations — Estimated	Total Appropriations — Other Authorizations	Total Appropriations — Total	Actual Expenditure	Net Under Expenditure
		$	$	$	$	$
	Other—					
	Employment Development Act, sec. 4	**132,900,000**		**132,900,000**	**127,012,549**	**5,887,451**
	Financial Administration Act, sec. 22, Veterans' Hospital Agreement		**182,511**	**182,511**	**182,511**	
	Total, General Fund Expenditure	**7,647,441,000**[1]	**152,776,997**	**7,800,217,997**	**7,469,667,609**	**330,550,388**

[1] Main Estimates Voted 7,232,000,000
Special Purpose Accounts Estimate 415,441,000
7,647,441,000

Net Voted Financing Transactions Estimate
Vote 27 10
Vote 35 750,000
Vote 41 2,350,000
Vote 54 5,689,750
8,789,760

Table 7.8

Statement of Combined General Fund and Special Purpose Funds Expenditure by Objects of Expenditure Classification (Grouped) for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)

Ministry	Salaries and Wages	Travel	Services	Utilities, Materials and Supplies	Acquisition of Physical Assets	Rentals	Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	Other Expenditures	*Less:* Recoveries	Total Expenditures
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Legislation	2,463,816	14,805	3,957,294	537,655		77,610	56,900	987		7,109,067
Auditor General	2,255,982	243,893	327,243	73,189		198,202	28,500	14,932		3,141,941
Ombudsman	1,163,604	51,105	155,282	69,179		187,813				1,626,983
Premier's Office	508,369	84,719	21,315	49,884						664,287
Agriculture and Food	16,458,815	1,562,920	2,310,349	1,630,694	495,927	5,468,239	21,950,653	33,955,243[1]	(2,040,807)	81,792,033
Attorney General	131,263,295	5,057,488	103,912,386	15,117,337	700,426	48,457,026	10,683,128	506,520	(5,907,755)	309,789,851
Consumer and Corporate Affairs	12,736,045	528,772	2,384,877	867,336		2,357,257	217,650	19		19,091,956
Education	14,186,524	605,926	10,576,518	14,803,431	328,594	2,606,184	2,091,697,859	4,053	(869,876,635)	1,264,932,454
Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources	11,505,908	1,107,343	5,851,621	937,824	143,978	2,398,769	3,764,553	14,772,016	(16,003,057)	24,478,955
Environment	43,806,314	4,160,965	9,846,863	5,902,758	8,531,616	11,413,333	1,546,808	28,840	(1,983,203)	83,254,294
Finance	52,505,986	1,214,647	11,967,584	4,136,364	148,364	4,691,534	11,446,938	175,692,484	(97,901,806)	163,902,095
Forests	122,802,263	5,196,974	22,135,536	23,218,302	5,306,790	56,298,071	1,776,000	666,093	(13,844,934)	223,555,095
Health	181,010,404	4,282,318	17,988,569	31,681,272	1,888,996	36,027,612	2,030,897,046	6,154,860	(9,801,379)	2,300,129,698
Human Resources	123,884,157	4,166,166	105,630,458	8,154,945	384,670	24,658,943	827,774,729	18,782	(2,281,585)	1,092,391,265
Industry and Small Business Development	6,549,444	476,471	4,717,072	625,133		1,187,280	83,747,914	9,647,160		106,950,474[1]
Intergovernmental Relations	1,566,481	162,180	194,241	352,901	10,900	61,859	66,525	57,363		2,472,450
Labour	21,958,034	2,060,408	2,750,486	1,262,125	313,085	3,036,122	537,411	49,913	(1,290,846)	30,676,738
Lands, Parks and Housing	33,957,388	1,238,417	4,729,655	9,094,838	2,014,077	4,774,257	43,872,073	15,209,157	(4,673,357)	110,216,505
Municipal Affairs	3,434,734	264,686	403,090	179,483		504,728	97,059,051	235,006,722[1]	(7,719,589)	329,132,905
Provincial Secretary and Government Services	42,287,869	1,066,265	18,394,819	21,231,188	858,049	14,296,906	7,878,515	163,355,301	(35,304,452)	234,064,460
Tourism	3,483,439	391,000	7,834,910	1,334,560	67,140	848,180	732,745	42,983	(2,101,186)	12,633,771
Transportation and Highways	175,222,263	8,356,846	17,459,043	93,073,456	163,231,842	68,057,910	55,918,293	117,392	(28,588,692)	552,848,353
Universities, Science and Communications	2,971,551	160,728	417,956	172,924	327,460	26,680,507	348,190,214	13,249,154	(4,553,575)	387,616,919
Other Expenditure										
Employment Development Act, Sec. 4	723,482	4,390	26,657,167	68,249	575,000	2,308,855	32,892,174	72,345,979	(8,562,747)	127,012,549
Financial Administration Act, Sec. 22							182,511			182,511
Less: Transfers to Special Purpose Funds								(266,593,348)[1]		(266,593,348)
Special Purpose Funds	862,291	92,306	49,140	1,001,152	64,239	232,556	226,516,206	1,487,133,568[2]	(622)	1,715,950,836
Less: Transfers to General Fund								(1,405,730,330)[2]		(1,405,730,330)
Combined Expenditure	1,009,568,458	42,551,738	380,673,474	235,576,179	185,391,153	316,829,753	5,899,434,396	555,705,843	(1,112,436,227)	7,513,294,767
Comparative—1982 Combined Expenditure	942,737,831	46,290,443	316,415,689	255,717,061	285,501,797	283,510,750	4,780,181,768	625,756,119	(448,641,311)	7,087,470,147

[1] Transfers to Special Purpose Funds of $266,593,348 include Agriculture (Farm Income Assurance) $29,341,566, Municipal Affairs (Revenue Sharing Fund) $235,000,000, and Industrial Development Subsidiary Agreement Loan Repayment Revolving $2,251,782.

[2] Transfers to the General Fund of $1,405,730,330 are composed of revenue from the Resource Revenue Stabilization Fund $541,163,995 and $864,566,335 transferred by the *Special Appropriations Act*, S.B.C. 1982, chap. 40.

Table 7.9

Statement of Special Purpose Funds Transactions and Balances
for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)

	Balance March 31, 1982	Revenue and Transfers	Expenditures and Transfers	Balance March 31, 1983
Perpetual Funds—				
British Columbia Cultural—	$	$	$	$
Capital Account	20,000,000			20,000,000
Current Account	437,567	1,604,648	1,561,197	481,018
First Citizens'—				
Capital Account	25,000,000			25,000,000
Current Account	2,509,260	2,076,687	2,616,280	1,969,667
Physical Fitness and Amateur Sports—				
Capital Account	20,000,000			20,000,000
Current Account	604,900	1,617,809	1,053,756	1,168,953
	68,551,727	5,299,144	5,231,233	68,619,638
Other Funds—				
Agricultural Land Development[1]	19,684,938		19,684,938	
Barkerville Historic Park Development[1]	2,056,530		2,056,530	
Crop Insurance Stabilization[1]	23,500,740		23,500,740	
Crown Land[1]	332,375,363		332,375,363	
Downtown Revitalization[1]	24,048,907		24,048,907	
Drug, Alcohol and Cigarette Education, Prevention and Rehabilitation[1]	3,560,431		3,560,431	
Energy Development[1]	7,604,813		7,604,813	
Farm Income Assurance	2,128,848	58,109,917	62,137,236	(1,898,471)
Farm Product Industry[1]	4,445,776		4,445,776	
Forest and Range Resource[1]	84,058,231		84,058,231	
Fraser River Crossing[1]	40,378		40,378	
Habitat Conservation	(569,998)	1,396,719	730,498	96,223
Industrial Development Subsidiary Agreement Loan Repayment Revolving	17,600,148	4,531,787	2,265,893	19,866,042
Lottery	29,999,659	28,137,960	30,223,854	27,913,765
North East Coal Development[1]	11,469,841		11,469,841	
Provincial Computerization of Libraries[1]	2,354,393		2,354,393	
Provincial Home Acquisition[1]	345,662,913		345,662,913	
Resource Revenue Stabilization		541,163,995	541,163,995	
Revenue Sharing	5,470,344	235,000,000	209,631,792	30,838,552
Miscellaneous Statutory Accounts[1]	3,738,571	28,091	3,703,081	63,581
	919,230,826	868,368,469	1,710,719,603	76,879,692
Total Special Purpose Funds	**987,782,553**	**873,667,613**	**1,715,950,836**	**145,499,330**

[1] Special Purpose Fund expenditure includes fund balances transferred to the General Fund of the Consolidated Revenue Fund by the *Special Appropriations Act*, S.B.C. 1982, chapter 40. Effective April 1, 1982 this Act dissolved certain of the Government's special funds and created appropriations operated as accounts within the General Fund. Total transferred to the General Fund revenue by this Act was $864,566,335.

Table 7.10

Province of British Columbia Direct and Guaranteed Debt at March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)

Direct Debt

	Net Outstanding
	$
Province of British Columbia Bonds	183,147,790
Province of British Columbia Treasury Bills	700,000,000
	883,147,790

Guaranteed Debt

Government of British Columbia Guaranteed Debt of Provincial Crown Corporations, Municipal and Other Local Governments, and Private Enterprises

	Gross Outstanding	Net Sinking Funds[2]	Net Outstanding
Municipalities and other local governments—	$	$	$
(1) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *School Act*, sec. 232 (principally funded)	1,290,206,223		
Less: held by British Columbia School Districts Capital Financing Authority	(1,290,206,223)		
	—		
(2) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Educational Institution Capital Finance Act*, sec. 9	27,958,018		
Less: held by British Columbia Educational Institutions Capital Financing Authority	(27,958,018)		
	—		
(3) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Hospital District Act*, sec. 41	754,065,592		
Less: held by British Columbia Regional Hospital Districts Financing Authority	(754,065,592)		
	—		
(4) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Municipalities Assistance Act*, sec. 3 (serials)	14,892,573		14,892,573
(5) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Municipal Act*, part 25, sec. 854, debentures (principally serials)	25,030,469	7,642,568	17,387,901
(6) Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District debentures (some serials)	16,713,865	16,713,865	
Subtotal, municipalities and other local governments	56,636,907	24,356,433	32,280,474
Government services—			
(7) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *British Columbia Buildings Corporation Act*, sec. 13[1]—			
Debentures — funded	503,451,966	15,438,515	488,013,451
Notes — unfunded	75,272,192		75,272,192
(8) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *System Act*, sec. 20[1]—			
Debentures — funded	52,413,214	608,795	51,804,419
Notes — unfunded	2,689,906		2,689,906
Subtotal — Government services	633,827,278	16,047,310	617,779,968

Table 7.10

Province of British Columbia Direct and Guaranteed Debt at March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)—*Continued*

Guaranteed Debt

Government of British Columbia Guaranteed Debt of Provincial Crown Corporations, Municipal and Other Local Governments, and Private Enterprises—*Continued*

	Gross Outstanding	Net Sinking Funds[2]	Net Outstanding
	$	$	$
Health and education —			
(9) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Educational Institution Capital Finance Act*, sec. 9 —			
Debentures — funded[1]	323,922,766	13,313,981	310,608,785
(10) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Hospital District Finance Act*, sec. 9 —			
Debentures — funded[1]	841,778,130	154,978,842	686,799,288
(11) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *School District Capital Finance Act*, sec. 9[1]—			
Debentures — funded	1,393,617,322	379,673,341	1,013,943,981
— unfunded	8,022,681		8,022,681
Subtotal, health and education	2,567,340,899	547,966,164	2,019,374,735
Economic development —			
(12) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *British Columbia Cellulose Company Act*, sec. 8[1]—	13,130,046		13,130,046
(13) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Ferry Corporation Act*, sec. 18[1]—			
Bonds and debentures—unfunded series	28,688,686		28,688,686
—notes	30,271,068		30,271,068
(14) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *British Columbia Railway Finance Act*, sec. 10[1]—			
Bonds and debentures—funded	774,054,117	131,178,905	642,875,212
Notes—unfunded	233,775,244		233,775,244
(15) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Development Corporation Act*, sec. 15[1]	151,138,976		
Less: held by the British Columbia Housing and Employment Development Financing Authority	(8,204,675)		
	142,934,301		142,934,301
(16) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Ministry of Transportation and Highways Act*, sec. 66, re: British Columbia Steamship Company (1975) Ltd.[1]	3,936,895		3,936,895
(17) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *British Columbia Transit Act*, sec. 22[1]—			
Bonds and debentures	37,648,682		37,648,682
Notes	20,005,068		20,005,068
Capital leases	26,429,242		26,429,242
(18) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Farm Product Industry Act*, sec. 2	4,118,039		4,118,039
(19) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Agricultural Credit Act*, sec. 3	4,249,675		4,249,675
(20) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Harbour Board Act*, secs. 18 and 30.1[1]	6,226,751		6,226,751
(21) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Housing and Employment Development Financing Act*, secs. 5 and 6[1]—			
Bonds and debentures	6,191,788		6,191,788
Notes	2,012,888		2,012,888

Table 7.10

Province of British Columbia Direct and Guaranteed Debt at March 31, 1983 (Unaudited)—*Continued*

Guaranteed Debt

Government of British Columbia Guaranteed Debt of Provincial Crown Corporations, Municipal and Other Local Governments, and Private Enterprises—*Continued*

	Gross Outstanding	Net Sinking Funds[2]	Net Outstanding
	$	$	$
(22) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Petroleum Corporation Act*, secs. 10 and 12[1]	30,009,349		30,009,349
Subtotal, economic development	1,363,681,839	131,178,905	1,232,502,934
Utilities —			
(23) Guarantees authorized pursuant to the *Hydro and Power Authority Act*, sec. 44[1]—			
Bonds and debentures—funded	8,249,033,446	587,696,889	7,661,336,557
Subtotal, utilities	8,249,033,446	587,696,889	7,661,336,557
Grand total, all guaranteed debt	12,870,520,369	1,307,245,701	11,563,274,668
Less: Amounts included above held as investments by General and Special Purpose Funds	153,690,816	17,262,950	136,427,866
Net total, all guaranteed debt	12,716,829,553	1,289,982,751	11,426,846,802

[1] Gross outstanding debt as at March 31, 1983 includes accrued interest of $393.2 million. Debt payable in United States currency is recorded in Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at March 31, 1983.

[2] Sinking funds comprise cash and investments recorded at cost, plus accrued interest of $33.4 million, with the exception of item 6 which is shown at an adjusted value equivalent to the gross outstanding funded debt. The market value of these sinking fund investments was approximately $1,308 million at March 31, 1983 (1982: $994 million); however, these are not considered to be temporary investments, since it is generally the Government's policy not to redeem them prior to maturity, at which time the par value is realized.

APPENDIX 8

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
The Honourable Robert Gordon Rogers

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier and President of the Council—Hon. William Richards Bennett, P.C.
Minister of Human Resources—Hon. Grace Mary McCarthy
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Government Services—Hon. James R. Chabot
Attorney General—Hon. Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Minister of Finance—Hon. Hugh Austin Curtis
Minister of Agriculture and Food—Hon. Harvey W. Schroeder
Minister of Education—Hon. John Herbert Heinrich
Minister of Labour—Hon. Robert H. McClelland
Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon. William S. Ritchie
Minister of Transportation and Highways—Hon. Alexander Vaughan Fraser
Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources—Hon. C. Stephen Rogers
Minister of Health—Hon. James Arthur Nielsen
Minister of Industry and Small Business Development—Hon. Donald McGray Phillips
Minister of Forests—Hon. Thomas Manville Waterland
Minister of Environment and Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing—Hon. Anthony Julius Brummet
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs—Hon. James J. Hewitt
Minister of Universities, Science and Communications—Hon. Patrick Lucey McGeer
Minister of Intergovernmental Relations—Hon. Garde Basil Gardom, Q.C.
Minister of Tourism—Hon. Claude Harry Richmond

THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(At August 1983)

Government Leader: The Honourable William Richards Bennett

Speaker: The Honourable K. Walter Davidson

Leader of the Opposition: David Barrett

Deputy Speaker: W. Bruce Strachan

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: Ian M. Horne, Q.C.

Sergeant-at-Arms: A. M. Hutchinson

Barnes, Emery Oakland	New Democrat	Vancouver Centre
Barrett, David	New Democrat	Vancouver East
Bennett, Hon. William Richards, P.C.	Social Credit	South Okanagan
Blencoe, Robin	New Democrat	Victoria
Brown, Ms. Rosemary	New Democrat	Burnaby-Edmonds
Brummet, Hon. Anthony J.	Social Credit	North Peace River
Campbell, Donald J.	Social Credit	Okanagan North
Chabot, Hon. James Roland	Social Credit	Columbia River
Cocke, Dennis G.	New Democrat	New Westminster
Curtis, Hon. Hugh Austin	Social Credit	Saanich and the Islands
Dailly, Mrs. Eileen Elizabeth	New Democrat	Burnaby North
D'Arcy, Christopher	New Democrat	Rossland-Trail
Davidson, Hon. K. Walter	Social Credit	Delta
Davis, Hon. John, P.C.	Social Credit	North Vancouver-Seymour
Fraser, Hon. Alexander Vaughan	Social Credit	Cariboo
Fraser, Russell G.	Social Credit	Vancouver South
Gabelmann, Colin Stuart	New Democrat	North Island
Gardom, Hon. Garde Basil, Q.C.	Social Credit	Vancouver-Point Grey
Hanson, Gordon W.	New Democrat	Victoria
Heinrich, Hon. John Herbert	Social Credit	Prince George North
Hewitt, Hon. James J.	Social Credit	Boundary-Similkameen

Howard, Frank	New Democrat	Skeena
Johnston, Mrs. Rita M.	Social Credit	Surrey
Kempf, Jack Joseph	Social Credit	Omineca
Lauk, Gary Vernon	New Democrat	Vancouver Centre
Lea, Graham Richard	New Democrat	Prince Rupert
Lockstead, Donald Frederick	New Democrat	Mackenzie
Macdonald, Alexander Barrett, Q.C.	New Democrat	Vancouver East
McCarthy, Hon. Grace Mary	Social Credit	Vancouver-Little Mountain
McClelland, Hon. Robert H.	Social Credit	Langley
McGeer, Hon. Patrick Lucey	Social Credit	Vancouver-Point Grey
Michael, Clifford C.	Social Credit	Shuswap-Revelstoke
Mitchell, Frank John	New Democrat	Esquimalt-Port Renfrew
Mowat, Douglas L., C.M.	Social Credit	Vancouver-Little Mountain
Nicolson, Lorne	New Democrat	Nelson-Creston
Nielsen, Hon. James Arthur	Social Credit	Richmond
Parks, John M.	Social Credit	Maillardville-Coquitlam
Passarell, Alan Lawrence	New Democrat	Atlin
Pelton, F. C. Austin	Social Credit	Dewdney
Phillips, Hon. Donald McGray	Social Credit	South Peace River
Ree, Angus	Social Credit	N. Vancouver-Capilano
Reid, William E.	Social Credit	Surrey
Reynolds, John	Social Credit	W. Vancouver-Howe Sound
Richmond, Hon. Claude Harry	Social Credit	Kamloops
Ritchie, Hon. William S.	Social Credit	Central Fraser Valley
Rogers, Hon. C. Stephen	Social Credit	Vancouver South
Rose, Mark W.	New Democrat	Coquitlam-Moody
Sanford, Ms. Karen E.	New Democrat	Comox
Schroeder, Hon. Harvey W.	Social Credit	Chilliwack
Segarty, Terence Patrick	Social Credit	Kootenay
Skelly, Robert Evans	New Democrat	Alberni
Smith, Hon. Brian R. D., Q.C.	Social Credit	Oak Bay-Gordon Head
Strachan, William Bruce	Social Credit	Prince George South
Stupich, David Daniel	New Democrat	Nanaimo
Veitch, Elwood	Social Credit	Burnaby-Willingdon
Wallace, Mrs. Barbara B.	New Democrat	Cowichan-Malahat
Waterland, Hon. Thomas Manville	Social Credit	Yale-Lillooet

APPENDIX 9

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister of Finance:
The Honourable Hugh A. Curtis

Deputy Minister: L. I. Bell

Director of Information: C. L. Temple

Management Services Division
Executive Director: R. A. Messent

Directors:

- G. L. Brodie (Government Agencies)
- W. H. Bell (Personnel and Payroll) (Acting)
- R. Krowchuk (Financial Services and Administration)
- J. Harvey (Systems and Data Processing)

The Management Services Division is responsible for the central administrative functions of the ministry and for provision of certain government-wide services to other ministries and agencies. The 61 government agents located throughout the province (*see* Appendix 10) perform, at the local level, a wide variety of functions related to government administration and revenue collection.

Provincial Treasury
Assistant Deputy Minister: H. G. Ferguson

Directors:

- L. A. Blain (Central Borrowing and Planning)
- K. E. Littler (Securities and Administration)
- D. G. Pearce (Banking and Cash Management)
- R. W. Vipond (Investment)

The Provincial Treasury is responsible for managing the financial assets and liabilities of the government. The Treasury assists the Minister of Finance by negotiating and completing capital financings to meet the funds requirements of the government and its corporations. The Treasury manages assets valued at $8 billion; forecasts, monitors and controls the annual cash flow of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and trusteed funds; and manages 900 government bank accounts.

Revenue Division
Assistant Deputy Minister: K. M. Lightbody

- A. B. Carver (Acting Director, Income Taxation)
- E. L. Munro (Acting Surveyor of Taxes, Real Property Taxation)
- N. Mogensen (Director, Revenue Administration)
- E. J. Turner (Executive Director, Consumer Taxation)

The Revenue Division is responsible for administering the province's major taxation legislation and collected more than $2.6 billion under 37 statutes in 1982/83. Taxpayer compliance is ensured and revenue maximized through consistent application of divisional programs: vendor education, taxpayer audit and assessment, accounts receivable control and assertive collections activities.

Treasury Board Staff
Deputy Secretary: D. L. Emerson

Directors:

- P. J. Adams (Social Policy)
- D. E. Allen (Management and Administrative Policy)
- W. E. Evans (Economic Development Policy)
- A. Eastwood (Financial and Budget Analysis)
- P. G. Halkett (Taxation and Intergovernmental Relations)
- D. M. Hyndman (Economic and Fiscal Policy)

Treasury Board Staff is responsible for planning, analysis and policy development with respect to economic, financial and management matters affecting the government and the province. Advice and support is provided to the government in forecasting and strategic planning and in acquisition, allocation and management of resources for the purpose of meeting government priorities.

Office of the Comptroller General
Acting Comptroller General: D. B. Marson
Acting Deputy Comptroller General: K. M. Prowse

Directors:

D. Sandell (Financial Disbursement Operations) (Acting)
F. G. Hepburn (Internal Audit)
A. C. Pickering (Government Payroll Office) (Acting)
A. Horner (Central Accounting) (Acting)
M. A. Petrie (Reporting and Analysis)
R. C. Corbeil (Policy Development)
R. L. Hunter (Policy Implementation)

The Office of the Comptroller General establishes the accounting principles and practices governing the accounts of the province, as well as the financial control and reporting systems in use throughout government. The office maintains the central accounting, reporting and payment systems for the government and prepares the annual Public Accounts and related reports. In addition, the office advises and assists ministries in establishing and improving their accounting and control systems and provides an internal audit function for the independent review of the effectiveness and efficiency of financial control systems.

Purchasing Commission

Chairman: L. I. Bell

Chief Executive Officer: S. Hutchings

Administrator: K. Plant

The Purchasing Commission comprises a chairman and two members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The commission is responsible for procurement of supplies, repair services and material management. All commodity purchases and surplus sales for government ministries, commissions and certain Crown corporations are carried out by the Purchasing Commission, either by its own staff or by delegated authority monitored by the commission. The commission also operates a government-wide audio-visual equipment loan service, furniture and equipment inventory covering more than 300,000 items, and a business machine maintenance and repair program.

Provincial Capital Commission

Chairman: P. D. P. Holmes

The Provincial Capital Commission funds and co-ordinates construction and development work for improvement and beautification projects in the Capital Improvement District in co-operation with local municipalities. The comission has a 13-member board, which currently includes the mayors of the four Greater Victoria core municipalities.

APPENDIX 10

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES (OCTOBER 1983)

Government Agency	Telephone	Government Agent
Ashcroft	453-2412	E. J. Johnstone
Atlin	651-7577	P. Welock
Bella Coola	799-5361	T.B.A.
Burns Lake	692-7117	June Mufford
Campbell River	287-7488	Bill Ketcham
Cassiar	778-7507	Ina Hudson
Chetwynd	788-2239	Mary Buckna
Chilliwack	792-6962	R. Carmichael
Clinton	459-2268	T.B.A.
Courtenay	338-5391	T.B.A.
Cranbrook	489-3521	Wally Anderson
Creston	428-2019	T.B.A.
Dawson Creek	782-5931	Stu Minifie
Duncan	746-6183	Art Milton
Fernie	423-6845	T.B.A.
Fort Nelson	774-6945	T.B.A.
Fort St. James	996-7585	Sandy Lane
Fort St. John	787-1111	Jim Frey
Fraser Lake	699-6296	T.B.A.
Ganges	537-5414	Bill Campbell
Golden	344-5221	Jim Olson
Grand Forks	442-8642	Seiji Matsuo
Houston	845-2990	Bernice Lemley
Invermere	342-6617	Brian Mackenzie
Kamloops	372-5233	W. Poohachoff
Kaslo	353-2219	Jo-Anne James
Kelowna	762-2600	W. Tozer
Kitimat	632-6188	Bill McCauley
Lillooet	256-7548	Bob Hall
Mackenzie	997-4270	T.B.A.
Maple Ridge	467-6901	Ken Kelly
Merritt	378-6141	L. P. Lean
Nakusp	265-3646	Judy Young
Nanaimo	754-2111	B. W. Hansen
Nelson	352-2211	E. R. McParlon
New Westminster	525-0375	G. S. Townsend
Oliver	498-3818	D. R. Blatchford
100 Mile House	395-4021	Jim Dunsmuir
Penticton	493-1719	T.B.A.
Port Alberni	723-3501	Bill Mundell
Port Hardy	949-6323	Bill Newman
Powell River	485-2815	A. M. LaPointe
Prince George	562-8131	T.B.A.
Prince Rupert	624-2121	L. Finnigan
Princeton	295-6957	Laurie Marshall
Queen Charlotte City	559-4452	Jack McIlveen
Quesnel	992-5591	Ron Campbell
Revelstoke	837-3222	Doug Roberts
Rossland	362-7324	Arnie Sherwood
Salmon Arm	832-9495	Daryl Koskimaki
Sechelt	885-5187	Jim Hay
Smithers	847-4411	Don McMillan
Sparwood	425-6363	Sharon Arola
Squamish	898-9621	Peter Lee
Stewart	636-9100	T.B.A.
Terrace	635-2041	Randy Trombley
Ucluelet	726-7025	G. E. Schultz
Valemount	566-4448	Lillian Abbott
Vanderhoof	567-9238	Eugene Chubak
Vernon	545-2387	Norm Schulz
Williams Lake	392-6261	John Hoem

APPENDIX 11

MUNICIPAL POPULATION, 1981 CENSUS

Cities

Armstrong	2,683
Castlegar	6,902
Courtenay	8,992
Cranbrook	15,915[1]
Dawson Creek	11,373[1]
Duncan	4,228
Enderby	1,816
Fernie	5,444[1]
Fort St. John	13,891[1]
Grand Forks	3,486
Greenwood	856
Kamloops	64,048
Kelowna	59,196
Kimberley	7,375
Langley	15,124
Merritt	6,110
Nanaimo	47,069
Nelson	9,143
New Westminster	38,550
North Vancouver	33,952
Penticton	23,186[1]
Port Alberni	19,894[1]
Port Coquitlam	27,535
Port Moody	14,917
Prince George	67,559
Prince Rupert	16,197
Quesnel	8,240
Revelstoke	9,082[1]
Rossland	3,967
Trail	9,599
Vancouver	414,281
Vernon	20,031[1]
Victoria	64,379
White Rock	13,550
Williams Lake	9,548[1]
	1,078,118

Districts

Abbotsford	12,745
Burnaby	136,494
Campbell River	16,022[1]
Central Saanich	9,890
Chetwynd	2,553[2]
Chilliwack	40,379
Coldstream	6,450[1]
Coquitlam	61,077
Delta	74,692
Elkford	3,126[1]
Esquimalt	15,870
Houston	3,921
Hudson's Hope	1,365
Kent	3,394
Kitimat	12,814
Langley	44,617
Mackenzie	5,890
Maple Ridge	32,232
Matsqui	42,001
Mission	20,056
New Hazelton	712
North Cowichan	18,210
North Saanich	6,117
North Vancouver	65,367
Oak Bay	16,994
Peachland	2,865
Pitt Meadows	6,209
Port Hardy	5,124[1]
Powell River	13,423
Richmond	96,154
Saanich	78,710
Salmon Arm	10,780
Spallumcheen	4,213
Sparwood	4,660[1]
Squamish	10,272
Stewart	1,456
Summerland	7,473
Surrey	147,138
Terrace	10,914
Tumbler Ridge	5
Vanderhoof	2,323[1]
West Vancouver	35,728
Whistler	1,370[1]
	1,091,805

Towns

Comox	6,607[1]
Creston	4,190
Gibsons	2,604[1]
Golden	3,476
Hope	3,205
Ladysmith	4,558
Parksville	5,299[1]
Port McNeill	2,474
Princeton	3,051
Qualicum Beach	2,844[2]
Sidney	7,946
Smithers	4,570
	50,824

Villages

Alert Bay	626
Ashcroft	2,156[1]
Belcarra	430
Burns Lake	1,777
Cache Creek	1,308
Chase	1,777
Clinton	804
Cumberland	1,947
Fort Nelson	3,724
Fort St. James	2,284
Fraser Lake	1,543[1]
Fruitvale	1,904
Gold River	2,225
Granisle	1,430
Harrison Hot Springs	569
Hazelton	393
Invermere	1,969
Kaslo	854
Keremeos	830
Lake Cowichan	2,443[1]
Lillooet	1,725
Lions Bay	1,078
Logan Lake	2,637[1]
Lumby	1,266[1]
Lytton	428
McBride	641
Masset	1,569
Midway	633
Montrose	1,229
Nakusp	1,495
New Denver	642
Oliver	1,908[1]
100 Mile House	1,925
Osoyoos	2,738
Pemberton	287[1]
Port Alice	1,668
Port Clements	382[1]
Port Edward	989
Pouce Coupe	821[1]
Salmo	1,169
Sayward	482
Sechelt	1,096
Silverton	280
Slocan	351
Tahsis	1,739
Taylor	966
Telkwa	840
Tofino	705
Ucluelet	1,593
Valemount	1,130
Warfield	1,969
Zeballos	329
	67,703

Summary

Cities	1,078,118
Districts	1,091,805
Towns	50,824
Villages	67,703
	2,288,450

[1] Minister of Municipal Affairs certification for new incorporation or boundary change subsequent to 1981 census.

[2] Status (category) change without boundary change.

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